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Iraq Raided; Iran Claims to Hit Down Kurds

Iran Agency Dispatches
Iraq — Iranian Phalanx-aided Baghdad Tuesday said that it crushed an armed Kurdish rebellion in Iraq.

Iranian forces, meanwhile, moved toward and artillery across the River toward Abadan, a port city, in preparation for a "counter-offensive" against the Iranian oil city and its refinery.

An Iranian command on Tuesday that 12 civilians were wounded in the air raid, and that Iranian forces had hit residential and civil

from southern Iran, said that Iraqi troops were forcing their positions in Abadan in preparation for an assault on the vital oil refinery.

An Iraqi commander in Khuzestan province, which includes Abadan, said that Iranian forces had been attacking for two weeks.

There was no independent confirmation of the Iraqi gain in the commander, who said.

Journalists counted 14 taken in Abadan Tuesday, a pontoon bridge over the River, which runs between Abadan and Khuzestan, and said that the Shatt-al-Arab estuary was under way in effort to win complete control of the Shatt-al-Arab estuary.

It is said that six is in raids on Abadan Island, off Iran's Gulf coast. It said other Iraqi jets were raiding Monday over the Gulf, however, said that they returned safely from the Gulf.

It had crushed the rebellion by Kurdish forces in northwestern Iraq, bordering Turkey in two days. The Iranian news said that 50 rebels and 20 Iraqi forces were killed.

Iran said it was calling for a UN call for a ceasefire, and said it was evacuating foreign troops from Khuzestan province in Iraq.

Military Role Tacitly Accepted by Arabs

Umbrella for Gulf Gaining Approval

Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
The United States is gaining greater acceptance as the Western power in the Gulf following Saudi Arabia's request for U.S. military aid in its oil fields.

British, French and American officials who spoke at a press conference in London, by accepting the role of the United States in the Gulf, have recognized that there is a role for the United States in the defense of the Gulf.

— formulated a policy of intervention in the Gulf, called for a U.S. military role in the Indian Ocean and the stability of the Gulf. Initially, it was the Arabs. But the war has demonstrated that oil-producing states in the United States, even in a regional

verments in the Gulf, asserted that they could not maintain stability without U.S. presence. The U.S. AWACS (airborne warning and control system) surveillance, technicians and other personnel are being sent to the Gulf, without significantly aiding either.

Western officials agree that Moscow is on the defensive. "The last thing the Russians want to do is take some step that would spur a bigger American role in the Gulf, perhaps even a permanent American presence," a Carter administration official said.

The Palestinian Issue
With a prompt response — the AWACS aircraft and ground personnel — to Saudi Arabia's request for military help, the Carter administration improved U.S. prestige in the Gulf. At the same time, Arab leaders were ambivalent or hostile to the Carter doctrine because they feared that a U.S. force near the Gulf could be used to seize Arab oil fields during any future oil embargo.

In the past, Arab leaders have maintained that Gulf stability was threatened by political frustration over oil issues and the Palestinian problem, not Soviet strategic ambitions. They sought Western diplomatic help, not overt U.S. military support. Also, U.S. gestures in support of Israel during the presidential campaign have made Arab leaders even more reluctant to cooperate publicly with the United States.

This Arab viewpoint has been greeted sympathetically in Western Europe, particularly in Britain and France. In response to Arab concerns, the Common Market has



Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, Iran's second-ranking religious leader, visits war casualties at a hospital in Dezful.

that the Iraqi invaders put two more pontoon bridges across the Karun River northwest of Abadan, giving them three crossing points on the approaches in the city.

A British reporter who visited the Abadan area reported seeing tanks, amphibious vehicles and artillery moving across one of the

bridges "in a leisurely manner." He said that the Iraqi troops seemed relaxed and confident. He said that the Iraqis were shelling Abadan and that the Iraqis were replying with "inaccurate" fire and air support.

Iraqi officials said that their forces advanced between three and

five miles toward Abadan, but the Western reporter said it appeared that the Iraqis were planning a siege of Abadan and Iranian-held parts of the port city of Khuzestan, on the west side of the Karun River's juncture with the Shatt-al-Arab.

"I wouldn't be surprised if they

just sat back," said the reporter, a military specialist. "They don't really have to take anything."

The British correspondent said that the Iraqis had blown up pipelines between Khuzestan and the oil field at Ahwaz, the provincial capital 70 miles to the north, and that oil in the lines were burning.

India and Brazil Will Benefit Most

Arab Increase in Oil Output to Be Minimal

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — The decision by some Arab oil producers at a meeting in Saudi Arabia last week to increase their production is expected to replace less than one-third of the oil exports from Iran and Iraq that have been cut off as a result of the fighting between the two nations.

The actual increase in production and exports by Gulf oil producers will not exceed a million barrels a day by March, according to senior Arab oil industry officials. This estimate would be far short of the 3.5-million barrels a day of Iranian and Iraqi exports that have been removed from the world market.

The sources also said that the intent of last Friday's meeting at Taif, Saudi Arabia, in which Saudi

Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar participated, was not to replace all of the oil from Iran and Iraq, but to aid those countries most affected, such as India and Brazil. Both of those nations have received the bulk of their oil supplies from the two warring oil producers.

Most Increases Symbolic
It appears that Saudi Arabia will be the principal OPEC member to increase production, by a maximum of one million barrels of oil a day, with no more than symbolic increases by other producers in the Gulf region.

Oil sources in the Gulf estimated that the rise of one million barrels in production, coupled with the intention to supply the Third World countries but hardest, would prevent any panic from breaking

out in the international oil markets for some time.

"If we have a normal winter season, I think we can keep the situation under control for about four months without oil from Iraq or Iran," an Arab official remarked.

The sources said that this view assumed that the industrialized nations of Western Europe, and Japan and the United States, all of which have stored a record amount of oil sufficient to satisfy their needs for more than three months, would exercise discipline and avoid panic buying of more oil.

Help for Neediest

In addition to the extra production, the sources said, the Gulf countries were also expected to take oil that they normally trade in the spot market, where oil not contracted for is sold, and redirect it to Third World nations.

"We want to help only those who are really in trouble," a senior Arab oil official said. "The others can live off their fat," he added, referring to the industrialized nations that have large stocks of oil.

This assessment from several oil industry sources around the Gulf contradicts previous estimates of an increase in oil output ranging from 1.5-million barrels a day to as high as 3-million barrels a day by the Arab Gulf producers.

The bulk of the increase in production will come from Saudi Arabia, already the world's largest exporter of oil. The Saudis were expected by these sources to push production up by between 700,000 and 1 million barrels a day beyond their output of 9.5-million barrels a day.

Kuwait, one of the few Gulf producers with the flexibility to push its production higher, made no commitment at the Taif meeting to raise its output, which stands at a yearly average of 1.5-million barrels a day.

"Kuwait normally raises production during the fourth and the first quarters to meet winter demand, but that is balanced against lower production during the other quarters," a senior Arab oil official said. "The yearly Kuwaiti average will stay on target — at 1.5-million barrels a day."

The United Arab Emirates, an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

2 Share in Physics, 3 in Chemistry

Briton, 4 Americans Win Nobel Awards

By Dick Soderlund
The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Four Americans and a Briton won the 1980 Nobel Prizes in physics and chemistry Tuesday for their work on the origins of the universe and of life.

The physics award was given for nuclear research that contributed to the "big-bang" theory of the creation of the universe. The chemistry prize went for biochemical studies of nucleic acids.

James Cronin of the University of Chicago and Val Fitch of Princeton University won the physics prize.

Paul Berg of Stanford University received one half of the \$212,000 prize in chemistry. The other half went jointly to Walter Gilbert of Harvard University and

Frederick Sanger of Cambridge University.

Mr. Sanger, 62, also won a Nobel Prize in 1958 for his work in chemical code-breaking of proteins, the building blocks of living matter.

Seven of the ten Nobel Prizes awarded so far have gone to Americans. Still to be announced is the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science, which was set up in 1968 through a donation by the Central Bank of Sweden.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences cited Mr. Berg, 54, "for his fundamental studies of the biochemistry of nucleic acids," the complex organic acids found in the nucleus of all cells.

Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Sanger were cited "for their contributions

concerning the determination of base sequences in nucleic acids."

"I hope our work can be of use in medical research," Mr. Sanger said. "There are a lot of diseases that are probably due to mistakes in DNA [deoxyribonucleic acid], genetic mistakes. These include sickle cell anemia."

Mr. Gilbert, an American Cancer Society professor of molecular biology, made headlines two years ago when he led a team that had harnessed bacteria to manufacture insulin. The accomplishment, unprecedented at the time, opened the way for other microscopic engineering work in use bacteria to make valuable hormones.

Last January, Mr. Gilbert, 48, announced that recombinant DNA technology had been developed. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Saudis, French Sign \$3.5-Billion Naval Arms Deal

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — A 14-billion franc (about \$3.5 billion) contract to modernize, expand and train the Saudi Arabian Navy was signed Tuesday, the French Defense Ministry announced.

The signing followed an agreement in principle reached last May. Saudi Arabia will purchase four 2,000-ton frigates equipped with Otomat anti-ship missiles with a range of up to 110 miles (180 kilometers); two fleet oil tankers of about 17,000 tons, and Dauphin helicopters equipped with AS-15 TT medium-range missiles.

The state-run Aerospaceplane company, also can deliver targets for Otomat missiles and guide them in flight.

The 1,000-man Saudi Royal Navy will be expanded to man the new vessels and France will host a large training program for several hundred officers and enlisted men as part of the contract, one of France's largest ever with another country and won against strong Italian competition.

The Saudis already have spent about 12 billion francs (\$2.9 billion), including 3 billion francs (\$750 million) on light- and medium-tonnage vehicles, artillery, anti-tank helicopters, anti-aircraft missiles.

INSIDE

Labor Warfare

The strife within Britain's Labor party may be far more than a mere squabble — it may come to a head Wednesday when Prime Minister James Callaghan is scheduled to announce his plans on just how long he'll stay on as party leader. Page 5.

Mideast Talks

Israel and Egypt resume talks in Washington on Palestinian autonomy with Israel reportedly prepared to give the Palestinians a voice in determining land policy on the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Page 2.

Japan Moving Fast to Keep Economic Edge

This is the third article in a three-part series on how Japanese industry is coping with some of the main problems affecting the West, and planning ahead for an even greater surge in the 1980s.

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — In the 1980s, Japan is undertaking massive investments in overseas manufacturing on a scale only comparable in the past abroad by American multinationals.

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

International corporations during the decades after World War II.

At home, meanwhile, the Japanese are pressing ahead with the development of sophisticated, energy-saving, low-labor industries that will place them in the technological vanguard of the industrial world and assure them of a competitive edge over the United States and Western Europe.

These two well-planned thrusts are related. The government and business communities feel that global resentment over the phenomenal growth of Japanese exports can only be contained if Japanese capital can create factories that employ large numbers of workers abroad.

At the same time, the Japanese are counting on new technology industries — such as robotics, computers and advanced video equipment — to maintain the level of exports necessary to cover their almost total dependence on raw materials from abroad, not least an oil-import bill that this year may reach \$60 billion.

The impetus behind the Japanese foreign investment drive is easily perceived. Not a day seems to go by without another

stern warning from West European and American leaders that Japanese exports — cars, ships, steel, television sets — have reached intolerable levels and risk triggering protectionist measures.

Perhaps the only surprise is that the Japanese have waited so long in counter these pressures by investing overseas.

As recently as a decade ago, Japanese companies had invested only \$3.5 billion abroad. Today, the total has grown to \$35 billion, about one-fifth the overseas stake of American multinationals. And the pace has broken into such a gallop that by 1990, Japanese foreign investments are expected to top \$150 billion, according to some business estimates, and might even match the U.S. economic presence abroad by the end of the century.

This investment push scans the globe for opportunities or under planning. There are liquefied natural gas projects in Indonesia, steel and petrochemical complexes in the Middle East, advanced jet engine production in Britain and a plant in Australia to convert liquefied coal into oil. All of these Japanese investments are joint ventures with local participation, and most carry multibillion-dollar price tags.

U.S. Is Vital

But they are dwarfed by Japan's growing involvement in America. More than a third of Japan's overseas capital outlays have gone to the United States, and by the end of this decade, some government officials believe the total will surpass \$40 billion.

"The U.S. remains our most important market abroad, so vital that we could not live without it," said Yoshitomo Tanaka, director of the overseas private investment division in the Ministry of Finance. "But we are reaching the point, that in order to keep the market stable and maintain our

export levels we have had to change from a policy of simple exporting to production."

Mr. Tanaka cites Japanese color television sales to the United States as an example of this changeover. After Japanese television exports reached three million sets in 1976, the outcries from American labor unions over lost jobs were so great that the U.S. government imposed quotas. To circumvent these barriers, Japanese producers — led by Sony and Matsushita who already had American plants — scrambled to invest hundreds of millions of dollars in manufacturing ventures in the United States.

This year, the Japanese may sell close to 3.5 million color television sets to the U.S. market, but almost three-quarters will be produced in factories employing American workers.

Threat of Auto Quotas

A similar situation is enveloping Japanese automobile sales in the United States. The Japanese have captured a quarter of the American market at a time when Chrysler is on the edge of bankruptcy. Ford is showing record losses and General Motors' profits are plummeting.

To counter the threat of quotas, Honda has already set up manufacturing facilities in California. Nissan has announced it will invest \$300 million in an assembly plant for pickup trucks to begin operations in the United States by 1983 and Ford and Toyota are negotiating a joint venture to produce small, fuel-efficient cars in America.

Discussing his company's plans to manufacture in the United States, Mitsuya Goto, Nissan's general manager for public affairs, asserted that production costs were cheaper in Japan. But he added: "When you sell over a half million cars

and trucks in America a year, it makes a lot of sense to be a good corporate citizen and become part of the American community."

The Japanese strategy to circumvent protectionism by setting up manufacturing plants abroad is meeting much tougher resistance in Western Europe.

'Trojan Horse'

Italian government approval for a Nissan joint venture with Alfa Romeo was stalled for months because Fiat officials argued heatedly that the Japanese deal was a "Trojan horse" which would eventually undercut Italy's troubled car industry in its markets at home and elsewhere in Europe. In France, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has told the Japanese that they will not be allowed to increase their share of the French automobile market beyond their present 3 percent. And throughout continental Europe, Japanese electronic and electrical firms looking to install factories are meeting strong objections from local manufacturers.

In Asia, the newly industrializing countries — particularly South Korea and Taiwan — are playing an essential role in Japan's foreign investment strategy. Japan is ceding to these nations large segments of its labor-intensive industries, like textiles, which are no longer internationally competitive because of rising Japanese labor costs. Asian subsidiaries of Japanese companies then become platforms for launching exports to the U.S. and European markets.

By the time many of these overseas investments swing into full operation, Japanese business will have in place new technologies for its domestic industries in assurance continued dominance in its home market.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Abadan Is Target

Terrain, Iran Units Slow Iraq Offensive

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK — The Iraqi offensive aimed at Abadan appears to have been slowed by the terrain across the Karun River and stubborn resistance from scattered Iranian units, according to Western military analysts. As the Iraqis groped for a way to break their tanks and armored personnel carriers from the stalled advance, they resorted once again to artillery in order to maintain pressure on the Iranian garrison at Abadan. The city has been shelled heavily, with the rate of fire Monday reaching more than 10 shells a minute during some periods. Analysts said that although the Iraqi guns were in the open, an attack had been made on them by Iranian aircraft.

The shelling may serve to weaken resistance in the city, the analysts said, but the movement of tanks and other vehicles toward Abadan remains slow. After crossing the Karun, the armor entered marshy salt flats dotted with palm trees. The advance was further slowed — but not halted — by Iranian helicopter gunship attacks on the advancing forces.

The analysts reported that reinforcements continued to cross the Karun on makeshift rafts. The Iraqi command also reported that it had placed a pontoon bridge across the river to speed the build-up, although the bridging action was not immediately verifiable.

Iraqi operations in and around Khorramshahr offer a good example of their envelopment tactics. The Iraqis said that they have moved around the city to the west and north, but have not attempted to cross the Karun that have been held for the last five days by Iranian infantry supported by Chieftain tanks.

Commando Force

The Iraqis said that they sent a special commando ground force east of Abadan and blew up the main pipeline to Tehran. The raid may have been ordered because Iraqi forces have been unable to take Dezful, the site of the main pumping station from the oil province of Khuzistan to Isfahan and Tehran.

The Iraqis still hold the initiative, in the view of Western analysts. Progress is slow but there is movement, one source said. More-

over, Iraq's command of the air appears to protect its troops against any surprise counterattack. The Iraqis have also increased the size and range of their air attacks, although the analysts do not accept all of Baghdad's claims of target destruction. Iraqi bombers were reported to have set fire to the oil refinery at Bandar Mashur and to have hit other oil depots and a pumping station east of Abadan. Bombers also raided Isfahan, the ancient capital of Iran, 250 miles northeast of Abadan.

The Iraqi bombings have encountered little resistance. The Iranian air force, according to Western analysts, is probably husbanding its fuel and mounting raids only against what are considered "targets of necessity," meaning those military targets in Khuzistan.

Tehran is apparently making an effort to increase the number of its usable aircraft. A source in the Middle East reported that a week after the start of the war several F-14s, the most advanced Iranian plane, were used on a bombing mission. However, the source said, the aircraft were not equipped with the advanced avionics and weapons system that Iran purchased from the United States, and bombing appears to have been the only use to which they could be put, U.S. sources said that they believe the Iraqis had improvised bomb racks for their F-14s.

Ducking the MiGs

The source also said that the F-14s had avoided air combat with Iraqi MiGs because they were unwilling to take on the Soviet-built fighters with their present armament.

The courage and fervor of Iran's revolutionary guards have impressed the Iraqis, who described the defense of Khorramshahr as "fantastic." But, as the war enters its fourth week, most analysts believe that a major Iranian counterattack would take at least a week to organize and get under way, even if the resources are available.

A growing shortage of fuel for trucks may be a factor affecting Iran's military mobility. According to a source whose government still has a diplomatic mission in Tehran, roads around the capital are lined with army trucks abandoned because of the lack of gasoline and oil.

In the absence of an early Iranian counteroffensive, the analysts believe that the Iraqis will choose to encircle Abadan and Khorramshahr instead of starting frontal assaults on the cities. Once this is accomplished, it was said, all communications out of the two cities would be cut and Iraqi armor would overrun the rest of Khuzistan Province.

Such tactics, one analyst said, would not provide propaganda victories comparable to the storming of a major city. But they would give the invaders a strong bargaining position in any negotiations with Iran.



Paul Berg



Frederick Sanger



Walter Gilbert

5 Win Prizes In Science

(Continued from Page 1)

DNA technology had been used again to produce interferon, a promising anti-viral drug.

Mr. Berg is considered to be the father of the controversial branch of biochemistry known as genetic engineering. He was the first person to manufacture a human hormone from a virus combined with genes from a bacterial chromosome.

"His pioneering experiment has resulted in the development of a new technology, often called genetic engineering or gene manipulation," the Academy of Science said.

The academy cited Mr. Cronin and Mr. Fitch "for the discovery of violations of fundamental symmetry principles in the decay of neutral K-mesons." Mesons are unstable particles first observed in cosmic rays. The big-bang theory is that the universe began with a gigantic explosion and has been expanding ever since.

Mr. Cronin and Mr. Fitch made their discovery in studies of a new type of elementary particles using a proton accelerator at Brookhaven National Laboratory on New York's Long Island, where they headed a research group. Their studies scrutinized the validity of three related symmetry principles in physics.

"The new truth reached by the discovery of violations of the laws of symmetry in nature recently also has been incorporated as an important ingredient in cosmological speculations," the academy said. "The aim has been to try to understand how a universe, originally very hot and symmetric, could avoid that matter and antimatter almost immediately annihilated each other. In other words, efforts have been made to describe how the matter we are made of was once created in a big bang and how it could survive the birth pains."

Basic Research

"The discovery emphasizes, once again, that even the most self-evident principles in science cannot be regarded fully valid until they have been examined in precise experiments."



James Cronin



Val Fitch

The academy described the work of Mr. Fitch and Mr. Cronin as pure basic research without direct practical applications but with great importance for the understanding of elementary matter and life on earth.

The new knowledge offered by the prize winners "permits us to make a distinction between matter and antimatter in an absolute and not only relative way," the academy said. "The left and right dimensions could then also be given absolute meaning, thus losing the arbitrariness of definition."

Last week, the literature prize

went to poet-novelist Czeslaw Milosz, a naturalized U.S. citizen who writes in Polish. The medicine prize was shared by Barry Benzer of Harvard, George Snell of the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine, and Jean Dausset of France.

The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded Monday to Adolfo Perez Esquivel of Argentina for his vocal opposition to human rights abuse in Argentina, where thousands of leftist guerrillas and dissidents have disappeared or gone to prison without being charged since a 1976 military takeover.

Brezhnev Calls on U.S. To Resume Arms Talks

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev Tuesday called on the United States to resume arms negotiations with the Soviet Union "before it is too late."

The Kremlin leader, in a 90-minute talk with U.S. businessman Armand Hammer, declared a new Soviet determination that "the U.S.S.R. will do everything to assure its security" in the face of a possible resumption of all-out strategic arms buildup by the United States. "The United States will not achieve military superiority," Mr. Brezhnev asserted, in remarks clearly timed to coincide with the start-later this week in Geneva of Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear forces in Europe.

Mr. Brezhnev's statement was brought to reporters at Mr. Hammer's apartment near the Kremlin Tuesday night after the meeting ended and could be seen as an effort to ensure that Mr. Brezhnev's views were widely circulated. Mr. Hammer, 82, head of the Occidental Petroleum Corp., which has several major financial deals with Moscow, has maintained friendships with Soviet leaders for more than five decades. He last met with Mr. Brezhnev in February, and the Soviet party leader asserted that "since then, the situation [of bilateral relations] hasn't changed for the better. The American side continues on a course of undermining everything positive that we achieved in our relations before."

Mr. Brezhnev added that "the main point is that the current administration stubbornly does not want to maintain relations with the Soviet Union on a basis of equality and equal security; the administration is trying to violate the balance of powers, to win military superiority for the United States."

Both in tone and content, Mr. Brezhnev's statement to Mr. Hammer was in keeping with consistent Soviet positions on bilateral issues and hinted at nothing new in the Kremlin's approach to the

Geneva talks, which begin Thursday. But the fact that the Soviet leader would go to such lengths to have his views known is seen here as showing Soviet interest in the Geneva sessions.

Mr. Hammer said that Mr. Brezhnev in conversation refused to express a preference either for President Carter or Ronald Reagan in the Nov. 4 election. But Mr. Brezhnev "did say he had a high regard for President Carter," Mr. Hammer asserted, "and a warm feeling toward him stemming from their 1979 meeting in Vienna."

Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Hammer claimed, voiced continuing surprise at the American "violent reaction" to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and reiterated the Soviet line that Moscow would withdraw its troops "just as soon as the situation there was stabilized."

U.S. Official in Geneva

GENEVA (NYT) — Spurgeon Keeny, deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, arrived here Tuesday for talks with the Soviet Union on possible negotiations for limiting the deployment in Europe of long-range nuclear missiles.

Small Arab Oil Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

other key Gulf producer, is not expected to go above its prewar level of 1.7-million barrels a day, these sources said, because of the technical difficulties the country had experienced in the recent past when producing beyond that output. It agreed in Taif, however, to restate the 10-percent cut in production that it had implemented following the Vienna meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, in which some producers called for a lowering of production to support the then falling prices of oil.

The smallest of the Gulf OPEC producers, Qatar, was not expected to add significantly to its production level of half a million barrels of oil a day, according to OPEC officials who were privy to the Taif deliberations.

Suggestions by OPEC producers outside the Gulf, such as Venezuela and Indonesia, that they may increase their oil production were dismissed around the Gulf as "cosmetic."

Oil sources emphasized that the Taif agreement was not a binding commitment but rather a loose arrangement.

Israel, Egypt In New Talks On Palestine Issue of Settlements Remains Unresolved

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Israel and Egypt resumed formal talks on Palestinian autonomy Tuesday, with the Israelis reportedly prepared to give Palestinians a voice in determining land policy on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza. U.S. officials described the move as constructive.

Diplomatic sources said that Israel also has reaffirmed that it plans no further settlements in the occupied territories beyond the four it previously announced, but the issue of whether existing settlements may be "thickened" has not been resolved.

The Israeli position was outlined in a document brought here from Jerusalem by an Interior Ministry official, Chaim Kibersky. According to the sources, who asked not to be identified, the document reiterates the Israeli stance that only four more settlements will be built on the West Bank.

The settlements issue is considered one of the major obstacles to an agreement on the future of more than 1 million Palestinian Arabs living in Israeli-held territory.

The new round of talks — which include the United States — began at noon at Blair House, the U.S. government's guest quarters across from the White House. Today's session, hosted by U.S. mediator Sol Linowitz, opened two days of talks that seem meant to merely keep alive hopes for an eventual agreement.

Earlier, American mediators met with Egyptian officials to try to work out an Egyptian position. Their original draft apparently reflected little change in policy.

U.S. negotiators appeared encouraged by Israel's views, but sources suggested that the settlements question was far from resolved because the expansion of existing outposts was left open. Prospects for progress seemed limited until a summit meeting is held following next month's U.S. presidential elections.

Plans already are being made for President Carter to hold a summit after the Nov. 4 election with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Their summit in September, 1978, cleared the way to a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and laid the groundwork for the current negotiations over the Palestinians.

Mr. Sadat broke off the formal autonomy negotiations in May when the Israeli Knesset (parliament) voted to annex Jerusalem, but then allowed his foreign minister, Kamal Hossain Ali, to meet here in July with Mr. Linowitz and Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg. Mr. Ali and Mr. Burg are heading their respective delegations again this week.

West Bank Mayors Return

ALLENBY BRIDGE, Occupied West Bank (AP) — Two Palestinian mayors returned to the West Bank Tuesday after five and a half months of exile to appeal their deportations.

The men were immediately taken to a heavily guarded room in the terminal building near the Allenby Bridge linking Jordan and Israeli-held territory. They will be held there while an appeals board of three army officers hears their case.

Mayors Fakh Kawasme of Hebron and Mohammed Milhem of Halhul smiled and waved across the wooden bridge with their wives and one of Mr. Kawasme's sons. Mr. Kawasme and Mr. Milhem were deported May 2 by order of then-Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, a few hours after Palestinian terrorists killed six Jewish settlers in Hebron in ambush. The Israeli Supreme Court later ruled that their civil rights had been violated because they were given no opportunity to appeal the expulsion order.

The two men were leading figures in the Palestinian nationalist movement who frequently spoke out against the Israeli occupation. A third Palestinian, Hebron religious leader Sheikh Rajab Tamimi, also was expelled but was not permitted to return to present an appeal.

The appeal board's ruling, however, is not binding, and final decision rests with Maj. Gen. Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, commander of the West Bank military government, who approved their expulsion originally. If their appeal is turned down, they will be permitted to remain in Israeli territory to petition the Supreme Court.

Although Mr. Milhem was optimistic that he would be permitted to remain in the West Bank, a military source said that "nothing has changed since their deportation. They were expelled because of the encouragement they gave to disruption, and the quiet that has prevailed recently in the West Bank has justified their expulsion."

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Pyongyang Leader's Son Gets Key Party

TOKYO — Kim Jung Il, son of North Korean President Kim Il, has been appointed senior secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, the Korean Central news agency said Tuesday.

The appointment, announced at the end of a five-day party congress in Pyongyang, confirms Kim Jung Il's position as the second most powerful man in North Korea after his father and as his father's heir, diplomats said.

During the congress, the first in 10 years, Kim Jung Il, who is to be 39 or 40, was promoted to three senior political and administrative posts. The senior secretaryship of the Central Committee places him at the center of political life.

Italy Magistrate Orders Fiat Pickets Rem

TURIN — A Turin magistrate Tuesday intervened in the labor crisis between Fiat and its striking workers by ordering the al of pickets from Fiat car factories by Wednesday.

But officials of the Italian Trade Union Federation, meeting in immediately said they would go ahead with plans for mass pickets outside Fiat gates on Wednesday.

Earlier Tuesday more than 40,000 persons, most of them Fiat and employees, marched through Turin, openly defying the Metalworkers Union and demanding the resumption of production at Fiat's largest private employer.

Turkish Leader Takes Hard Line on Unr

ANKARA — Turkey's new head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren, announced Tuesday that the military rulers would not relinquish until they had put an end to anarchy.

Gen. Evren, who was attending military maneuvers in eastern Turkey, said that the armed forces had been forced to take over on Sept. 12 to prevent the country from falling into a civil war. It was significant that the leader of the ruling military junta should make his hard-line stance in Diyarbakir, where there have been reports of Kurdish violence.

In Ankara, a hard military source refused to give any timetable, repeated pledge of a return to democracy. He stressed that it was necessary to fulfill the military government's program to put an end to terrorism, restore political stability and continue economic reform.

Swedish Socialists Ask No-Confidence Vc

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's opposition Social Democrats called for a parliamentary vote of no-confidence in the center-right government and demanded new elections.

A statement said that party leader Olof Palme will present a no-confidence in the Riksdag (parliament) on Thursday. A party man said that the government had failed to curb unemployment, widened the social and economic gaps in Swedish society.

The coalition government, made up of Moderates, Liberals, Center Party, holds a one-seat majority in the 349-seat Riksdag. er, the opposition Social Democrats and the Swedish Communists have 174 seats against the government's 175.

Washington Should Abandon Search

Hanoi Aide Sees No Hope Of Finding More U.S. M

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS — Americans should forget about recovering any more U.S. prisoners or men listed as missing in the Indochina war — either alive or dead, according to Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of Vietnam.

Mr. Thach said in an interview that all U.S. prisoners were released long ago and that there was no hope of recovering bodies of any more plane crash victims.

"We have asked our people to help in the search," he said, "but they say to us, 'Our houses were destroyed by American bombs and you ask us to go search for the bodies of the people who bombed us?' In the regions where there has been much bombing, it is very difficult."

At the time of the Paris accords with North Vietnam in 1973, the United States listed about 2,600 servicemen and civilians as missing. Since then, the Vietnamese have returned the remains of 71 Americans and Laos has returned two.

Washington has said that, unless Vietnam provided information on the whereabouts of the remaining men or bodies, there could be no normalization of relations between the two countries.

Vietnam insisted for a time that the United States pay reparations for war damage as a price for normalization. But the demand for reparations has been dropped, and Mr. Thach indicated that because Vietnam did all it could to find the missing Americans — many of whom were lost in remote areas — the time had come to establish normal relations.

"It's normal to have normal relations," he said.

Although new objections to dip-

Warrants Issued In London Theft

LONDON — A London court has issued extradition warrants for two Americans held in Chicago in connection with a \$1 million (\$2.4 million) jewel robbery in London last month.

The two men, Joseph Soules and Arthur Rachel, both 42, were arrested by federal agents when they arrived in Chicago by plane only hours after the jewelry store in London's Knightsbridge district was robbed on Sept. 11.

The robbers stole 20 pieces of jewelry, including the prized Marlborough diamond valued at \$400,000 (\$960,000). The jewels have not been recovered.

Minor Quake in Italy

BELLUNO, Italy — An earthquake registering 4.0 on the Richter scale shook this city north of Venice for several seconds Tuesday, officials said.

Ray Charles Urg To Drop Sovieto

JOHANNESBURG —

Activists in South Africa urged Ray Charles to call off a scheduled for Sunday in because it coincides with anniversary of the mass black leaders.

A spokesman for Mr. Charles, telling the Azanian People's organization and the South African Students protest had been raised noted that the date had been verified for eight weeks.

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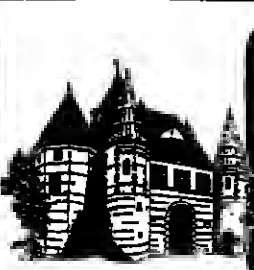
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Israel, Cuba and Nov. 4

Two tiny countries that cast disproportionately large shadows have hinted more than once in recent weeks that they would prefer that President Carter be re-elected. One of the two, Cuba, lies just 90 miles off the Florida coast and is consistently hostile to the United States. Yet in recent weeks it has made several conciliatory gestures that seem to have no other purpose than to influence the U.S. election. The gestures are the following: announcement of the planned release of all U.S. citizens who are prisoners in Cuban jails; the return to the United States of two men who hijacked an airliner to Havana; a decision not to punish 400 Cubans who sought refuge in the U.S. Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy in Havana, and the closing of the port of Mariel to keep unauthorized Cubans from fleeing to the United States.

It's arguable whether Cuban support represents an asset for the president in his efforts to win re-election. Republican challenger Ronald Reagan can be expected to respond by noting that with friends like Cuba, you don't need enemies. The unanswered question, of course, is how Mr. Reagan would deal with Cuba if elected. If Cuba invaded El Salvador, for example, would he propose a blockade of the Soviet Union? The analogy is overdrawn, but it is meant to emphasize the need for specifics in Mr. Reagan's campaign speeches if he is to be persuasive. Whatever one might think of Mr. Carter's foreign policy record, however

confusing one might find it, it is there to be examined. Mr. Reagan's is not. Therefore it is critical that he be as explicit as possible in explaining his prospective policies.

The other case of a small country showing signs of support for Mr. Carter is less obvious, but more interesting. The country is Israel. By permitting the Palestinian autonomy talks with Egypt to proceed and by making an apparent concession related to decisions on land use on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Prime Minister Begin has given new life to the president's most important foreign policy triumph, the Camp David peace process. That's surprising because large numbers of American Jews are convinced that Mr. Carter will sell out Israel if he gets a second term and doesn't have to worry about Jewish support to win re-election. But it looks as if the government of Israel has concluded otherwise, even though Mr. Reagan has consistently taken outspoken pro-Israeli positions. Israel has been discreet. There have been no hints of fear about Mr. Reagan's lack of experience, his oil industry friends or his flirtation with the Christian right.

There is also, of course, the possibility that Israel had other reasons for wanting the autonomy talks to resume now. Nevertheless, the Israeli posture, if it is perceived as support for Mr. Carter by enough Jewish voters in New York City and south Florida, could have a decisive impact on Nov. 4.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

There Is Still Famine...

Pictures tell this story far better than words. A recent one showed a child gathering individual grains of wheat that had been spilled during a distribution of food supplies. The child's care and intensity — the importance of the effort — were painfully obvious.

The setting was not Cambodia, but East Africa. In one of the dozen or so countries that are experiencing famine. In Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda and elsewhere, the combined effects of war, inept government and — above all — drought have brought malnutrition and starvation to at least 12 million people, the United Nations Children's Fund says.

The tragedy is that, unlike the famine that ravaged Africa's Sahel region seven years ago or the one that devastated Cambodia, the current African famine has largely failed to attract the world's attention — and consequently its help. Private relief agencies, including many church-sponsored groups, are finding that, in contrast with their programs for Indochina, there has been only a meager public response to fund-raising efforts for aid to East Africa.

In Somalia, most of those affected are refugees from the chronic war with Ethiopia over the disputed region known as the Ogaden. Though Somalia is unquestionably the aggressor, that does not make the million or more refugees it now houses any the less hungry. The United States and the European Economic Community have been prompt

and generous with emergency help, but international aid from the UN relief agencies has been inexcusably slow.

In Uganda, the effects of drought have been multiplied by the absence of a functioning central government. Were it not for the heroic personal efforts of the United Nations Development Fund's representative in the area — former U.S. Ambassador Melissa Wells — even the inadequate relief program now in place would never have materialized.

In the neighboring countries, the severity of the famine varies: There are pockets of extreme suffering, and there are other areas where rainfall has been adequate and food supplies are near normal. But a constant factor is the enormous growth in population. In Kenya, where an estimated one million individuals are starving, the average woman has eight children. The continent has the highest population growth rate in the world and is the only one where per-capita food production has dropped in the last two decades.

In the long run, the need is for vigorous population control and development programs. But there is a famine, and terrible human suffering, now. International aid, public and private, is desperately needed. There are adequate food and medical supplies available, and plenty of relief agencies are ready to provide them. All that is lacking is an awareness of how bad East Africa's problem is — and money.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

... There Are Still Boat People

Remember the Indochina "boat people," whose plight engaged world attention in 1979 but was subsequently obscured by time and a new refugee crisis in Cuba? The forlorn fact is that the exodus by boat and land from Vietnam and its satellites, Cambodia and Laos, goes on. Hanoi stanch the flow briefly while the international heat was on in mid-1979, but thousands of ethnic Vietnamese still flee monthly, taking to sea and often running a brutal pirates' gamut. The only real difference is that there are no conspicuous Hai Hongs carrying several thousand passengers; now the boats are small. From Indochina overall, the flow averages 12,000 a month — this excludes some 150,000 Khmers in Thailand awaiting possible repatriation. None of the three countries has achieved either the internal stabilization that would keep people from wanting to flee or the normal external relations that would let emigration be regularized.

But what happens to the refugees when they leave is a genuine international success story. The basic deal devised in 1979, under which poorer countries near Indochina would offer first asylum and richer countries more distant would offer resettlement and financing, is working. More people are departing the regional holding centers than are arriving. The United States led the way by tak-

ing 168,000 Indochinese in the last year. Proportionately, Canada, Australia and France took more. Japan takes few refugees but pays half the United Nations' refugee bill.

The recent Cuban immigrants, accepted without the screening the new U.S. refugee law specifies, have given refugees something of a bad name, but it is a very different story with the Indochinese, who come only after having been screened. The boat people crisis of early 1979 almost quintupled the rate of refugee arrivals, and it wasn't easy to handle them. But now resettlement machinery is in place, including a full network of private and public agencies and a guarantee of federal funding for three years.

In the last year, 14,000 Indochinese were settled each month, and the same number are expected this year. Orientation and language training are offered in Asian holding centers, and it is becoming possible to ask when income taxes paid by self-sufficient former refugees will top federal outlays in their behalf. There are special problems: Some Laotian refugees have no written language; other refugees tend to cluster in particular communities. These things are being worked on. The way the United States is treating the Indochinese refugees is one thing it's doing right.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 15, 1905

WASHINGTON — Mr. John McLean signals his accession to The Washington Post by printing today two notable interviews with Admiral Dewey and the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, in reply to an article in the German paper Neue Preussische Kreuzzeitung. The article said it was impossible to man the U.S. navy, because, while the United States could build a hundred battleships, neither officers nor crews existed; that the American naval officers are too old, some of the admirals being more than 61, and that 10 percent of the sailors defected in 1904. Admiral Dewey agrees with what is said about the naval officers' ages. But Mr. Taft is enthusiastic in disagreeing with the German critic.

Fifty Years Ago

October 15, 1930

BERLIN — The police were busy yesterday taking strong precautionary measures against further Fascist rioting after the scenes of anti-Jewish rioting at the Reichstag. Meanwhile, it was announced that 140,000 metal workers are to come out on strike tomorrow. Although the city was quiet today, extremists in the Prussian Diet initiated their comrades in the Reichstag yesterday by raising a tumult that necessitated the suspension of the sitting. The metalworkers' strike comes at a time when there are over 3 million unemployed in Germany, and constitutes the answer of the trade unions to the Brüning cabinet's avowed plan of reducing both wages and prices.



An 'Unremarkable' Laureate

By Robert Cox

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Service for Peace and Justice in Latin America, which Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel runs from a tiny two-room office in a run-down neighborhood in Buenos Aires, is unworried.

Its only resources are a handful of volunteers, an ancient duplicating machine and a complete collection of the works of Gandhi.

Perhaps that is why Prof. Perez Esquivel came under suspicion almost immediately after the military coup in Argentina in March, 1976. Prof. Perez, a sculptor, was fired from his job as a teacher at the leading state school of art in Buenos Aires. Then he was arrested.

Jail

He spent 14 months in jail without ever being charged, or even being told why he was in prison. He was lucky in a way, however. He was arrested when he went to the Central Police Station in Buenos Aires to renew his passport.

His detention, denounced immediately by a friend who had accompanied him to police headquarters, came at a time when thousands of people were disappearing in Argentina, most of them never to be heard of again. Although he fell ill in prison,

Prof. Perez Esquivel was an inspiration to the other prisoners. He was in a cellblock reserved for those who had not been charged with any offense. They were called PPB's by the warders. Translated into English, PPB is an abbreviation of a crude Spanish name which means, in a polite form, "imprisoned for being a bloody fool."

Once, when he laughed while sharing a joke with a fellow prisoner, he was beaten and put into solitary confinement.

But Prof. Perez Esquivel does not like to talk about his prison experiences, although he has written everything down. It was foreign pressure that secured his release. His imprisonment was not mentioned in Argentina's major newspapers, and both television and radio ignored his plight. Now the Argentine press will be printing his name for the very first time in the announcement of the award of the Nobel Prize. It is not clear how the stories will deal with this embarrassing situation.

Prof. Perez Esquivel heads no mass movement. He is not a Martin Luther King. He concentrates his attention on quietly raising the individual consciences of Argentinians.

His movement is closely linked to those ecumenical church movements associated with what is known in Latin America as the "theology of liberation," a movement made up of those who believe that Christ's teaching must be re-examined in the light of his mission to the poor.

Some theologians, notably Prof. Harvey Cox of the Harvard Divinity School, believe that the liberation theologians are leading a religious movement in Latin America as important as the Reformation was in medieval Europe.

Bigger Names

Prof. Perez Esquivel is not an outstanding figure in the movement. Much bigger names are associated with the movement that has grown up behind liberation theology, most notably Dom Helder Camara of Recife, Brazil. But Prof. Perez Esquivel is so remarkably unremarkable. His appeal is his simplicity. The adjectives that best describe him are "meek," "humble," "modest."

Robert Cox is the editor of the Buenos Aires Herald, on leave at Harvard. He wrote this article for The Baltimore Sun, and it was distributed by Field News Service.

A Trial in Britain Of Friedman Policy

By John Kenneth Galbraith

WASHINGTON — In a memorandum submitted to the United Kingdom Treasury and Civil Service Committee early this past summer, Prof. Milton Friedman gave his design for guiding the modern economy and, as always, with clarity and succinctness.

"Inflation over any substantial period," he said, "is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon, arising from a more rapid growth in the quantity of money than in output," adding that "few economic propositions are more firmly grounded in experience — experience extending over thousands of years and the face of the globe."

Then came his classic corollary — keep the supply of money in line with the rate of economic growth and you have solved the principal problems of modern economic life. Price stability will then be combined with high employment and general prosperity. He would also get rid of many public services and much public regulation. But this is secondary and possibly an escape clause. Monetary action is the thing.

Embraced

The present British government has warmly embraced my fellow countryman. Speaking in the House of Commons last July 22, Mrs. Thatcher said of various opposition measures that they would force her government to "print money, which we will not do." Only by holding tight on the money supply could "hyper-inflation and hyper-unemployment" be avoided. Prof. Friedman could not ask for more. The good thing about Mrs. Thatcher's faith is that, at long last, we are seeing the Friedman design getting a full, fair trial.

Much of the past argument over this design has been intellectually immature. Prof. Friedman is for lower taxes, less regulation, fewer services by the state. With such California co-religionists as Howard Jarvis and Paul Gann of Proposition 13 fame, he has been an aggressive advocate of constitutional limits on government taxation, expenditure and activity. The major rewards from the tax reduction are to the affluent; the curtailment of government services — hospitals, schools, libraries, parks, police services, housing welfare — is most noticed by the poor. Conservatives applaud their fellow conservative and accept automatically that his monetary design must be workable; how could so good a man be wrong?

The liberal reaction has been equally catatonic. Anyone so beloved by the right must, indeed, be wrong. Thus the debate eluded the real question: Does Friedman monetarism work?

I must confess my own belief — to the extent that it is not known: It is that monetarism does not work. There is first the terrible uncertainty in the modern economy as to what is money. For nearly all of the "thousands of years" to which Prof. Friedman adverts in his Treasury paper, it was silver, gold or copper. Now we have hand-to-hand coins and paper, current bank deposits, savings deposits, the purchasing power that lies back of credit cards and lines of credit and quite a few other candidates for the count. It is hard to

manage something if you quite know what it is to be managed. But this is only the beginning. By severely curtailing borrowing for public or private projects it is possible to reduce a major source of the money supply, the bank deposits usable as loans. And if this effort is sternly resisted, the demand for the money created will be curtailed, and what happens next.

Investment

The first consequence is back on funds for investment. That is what most banks fear. This, in turn, has an effect on productivity. If hard on smaller enterprises heavily for their operations borrowed money. House especially suffers, as all have noticed. But small generally is hurt.

None of this much Prof. Friedman. In his main theme, all firms are alike; that large corporate finance their own operations first in line at the bank, less affected by a squeeze, is not a valid of the special power and struggle business is a liberal hard. Corporate power in action with union power has immediate — and obvious effect. The reduction in does reduce output and ment and bring recessions, however they may for their unemployed men prices going up and wages for higher wages cause of this pressure, price So in the corporate sector policy has become for combining unemployment recession with continuation.

The policy should work against farm prices, where virtual producing units lack power. But here modern means intervene to protect farmers. A monetarist stern enough to produce can cut energy use; it is there to keep up and cause oil prices. Recognize five years ago what the OPEC did to his system. Prof. Friedman predicted an early end of a death been so. In a world of free Prof. Friedman would be. But, alas, we have those and those farmers and the. Such is the case against the capability of the Friedman, and all experience show for the faithful it is not so. What has been needed is thus one's gratitude that has, in effect, volunteered Friedmanian guinea pig.

No Better Cho

There could be no better Britain's political and solutions are solid. The people do not take easily to it. At the end of 15 months monetarist policies in Britain weeks ago, inflation was 10 percent, manufacturing off by 8 percent, small bankruptcies were up at employment, at just under was the highest since the Depression. No one is that British democracy undermined, that Brit reacting with other than upper lip. The British social and insurance ten what elsewhere might tolerable hardship. Britain is a good antidote for an is an adequate system employment insurance.

Prof. Friedman has sold over the years to be able and an agile protagonist. Inflation and idle plant employment persist in Britain of his policies, he will be to wiggle, and this he, commanding skill.

Control of the money was not wholly in accord his requirements. And was necessary for a true there is a U-turn, it will that it came only month the policy, had it been all endure, would have prove triumph. And overall, not good for an economic suffering. Weak managers culled out; weak business the wall; unemployment people the worth of we worse things are and for the time, the best thing, this would urge Prof. Friedman such excuses.

Instead, let him give another six months or a year is a long time to suffer, suffering is by someone, Chile, two countries previously made overture. Friedman policies, have bowed by their teacher — very civilized reasons. Now be convincing if he Britain too.

The writer is professor economics at Harvard University. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

The U.S. Campaign: Serious at Last

By David S. Broder

DES MOINES, Iowa — In the course of a mission 20 years on the political trail, I have attended dozens of Democratic dinners where the drunken din was such that no one, including the speaker, had any idea what was being said.

Hubert H. Humphrey had standard advice for other Democrats going to such notoriously besotted affairs as the Philadelphia or New Jersey dinners. "You say, 'Buz-buzz-buzz-buzz-buzz' — Franklin Delano Roosevelt! Buz-buzz-buzz-buzz-buzz — Harry S. Truman! Buz-buzz-buzz-buzz-buzz — John Fitzgerald Kennedy!" Humphrey advised. "And then you get the hell out of there before they start throwing rolls at each other."

Last Saturday night, I was at a Democratic dinner here where you could hear a pin drop. Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, who is locked in a tough, close re-election campaign against Rep. Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, was winding up his speech to the party faithful in a rather remarkable way.

Pep-Talk

Instead of the standard Humphrey-style pep-talk, he was talking about arms control and the importance of reviving — not discarding — the strategic arms limit-

tation treaty with the Soviet Union. And he was doing it, not by reciting data on warheads and throwweights, but by reading a Japanese woman's recollections of her experiences, as a young girl, on the day the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

Listening to the terrifying description of the effect of fire, blast and radiation on human flesh, written 30 years ago by that Japanese woman, now filling a basketball arena in the amplified voice of the former Marine and Harvard fullback, brought the hundreds of Democratic revelers to sudden silence — and full attention.

It was a dramatic example of what could be sensed everywhere on the campaign trail last week: America is getting serious about this election. After all the demeaning distractions, the voters and candidates alike are finally beginning to sense what is at stake.

There was a similar experience earlier in the week, when Ronald Reagan toured the largely shut-down Jones and Laughlin steel complex in Youngstown, Ohio. Without impugning any motives, it's a safe bet that the visit was scheduled simply to provide a telegraphic setting for another Reagan blast at the regulatory and

economic policies of Jimmy Carter's administration.

But the reality overwhelmed the theatrics. Candidate and correspondents drove through acre after acre of rusting, abandoned buildings — looking a bit like war ruins themselves — that symbolized America's decaying technological and industrial strength.

And when Mr. Reagan met with some of the remaining workers in the plant, they turned out to be, not extras provided by a Hollywood rent-a-blue-collar-crowd agency, but worried men with probing questions about the candidate's readiness to commit government funds to the rehabilitation of this aging plant.

Like the diners in Des Moines and millions of others across the land, they are remembering, now that the moment of decision is approaching, that there are terribly consequential choices to be made by the next president, by the senators and by the others to be elected next month.

The press — which has gotten its share of criticism for the trivialization of the campaign — is also getting the message. James Gannon, the executive editor of the Des Moines Register, reprinted in his own paper a speech he had made, criticizing the campaign coverage and suggesting that "instead of being content to serve up only the charge and countercharge of the campaign trail, we can pose the

questions that the candidates should be answering, and explain to the readers why the answers aren't as simple as the candidates' TV ads suggest."

Articles

Putting his doctrine into practice, Mr. Gannon has been running a series of front-page articles on the issues. Similar pieces are beginning to appear in papers from coast to coast. The Associated Press, the largest news organization, did a Reagan interview recently that focused more sharply on the thrust of his policies than anything that has appeared since the conventions.

If Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter are smart, they will sense this changing mood — and do the one thing that, more than any other, can still redeem this campaign from travesty. They will meet face-to-face for a serious discussion of these issues.

They can do it themselves, with or without the blessing of John Anderson or the League of Women Voters. Bob Strauss and Jim Baker could agree in one phone call on a date, a site and a neutral moderator. Without the distraction of a phony panel of press questioners, Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan could sit down for two hours to talk seriously about where this country is and where it should be going.

Americans are ready to listen. ©1980, The Washington Post.

Letters

Secret Meetings

Commenting on the Sofia meeting between Yasser Arafat and two Communist members of the Knesset, you mentioned previous meetings between "Israeli leftist leaders" and "only junior PLO officials" such as Issam Sartawi, who heads the Vienna bureau of the organization... and the late Said Hamani, the PLO representative in London, who was murdered two years ago. (JHT, Sept. 27-28).

You were quite right in mentioning these secret meetings, in which a small group of dedicated patriots from both sides risked everything, including their lives, in order to find a way to end the historical conflict between our two peoples. But you minimize the importance

of these contacts by calling the PLO participants "junior." Issam Sartawi does not head the Vienna bureau of the PLO, but played a central role in preparing the Knesset-Arafat meeting in which he took part. His contribution was marked in Austria when the Kreisky Peace Prize was awarded jointly to him and to my friend, Lova Ellav, another of the Israelis who took part in these meetings, together with Gen. Mattityahu Peled and others. Someday, when the whole story can be told, Mr. Sartawi's historical contribution to peace, as well as to the future of his people, will be appreciated.

URI AVNERY,

Member of the Knesset, Jerusalem.

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A Trial in Of Friedman

By John Kennedy

WASHINGTON — The war between the two major parties in the United States has reached a new stage. The former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, James Callaghan, is being tried for his role in the Watergate scandal. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

Labor Party Split on Successor

Callaghan to Give Resignation Decision

By R.W. Apple
The war between the two major parties in the United States has reached a new stage. The former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, James Callaghan, is being tried for his role in the Watergate scandal. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

each day to a decisive split. The crisis is widely thought to be the worst that the party has undergone in half a century, since Ramsay MacDonald took it into coalition in 1931 and split it in two. Labor did not return to power until the victory of Clement Attlee in 1945, and a similar period in the political wilderness may face the party once more.

es Fade in Algeria Bid Find Quake Survivors

RS — The international operation in Al Asnam was its fifth day Tuesday, as survivors in the city devastated by an earthquake were rapidly fading in number. The Red Cross confirmed that several people had been killed, but it was still impossible to find a final toll. 1,800 bodies had been recovered in the first day and 700 more on Tuesday, but the number of survivors was dropping sharply. The Red Cross said that 20,000 dead were mentioned in the quake, raising hopes that the death toll could be lower than feared. The Red Cross said that the disaster area was 30 kilometers (19 miles) square. It said that the quake had been much worse than the one that struck Al Asnam in 1980. The Red Cross said that the disaster area was 30 kilometers (19 miles) square. It said that the quake had been much worse than the one that struck Al Asnam in 1980.

Most Japanese Want No Contact With Foreigners, Poll Indicates

TOKYO — Japanese prefer not to marry foreigners or to have foreign in-laws. And when they travel abroad they do not care to associate with foreigners. These findings emerged from a recent government poll that also showed that more than half Japan's 111-million people do not want to have anything to do with a growing influx of foreigners. Only "one out of every four Japanese either associates with foreigners or wishes to associate with them," the prime minister's office said in releasing the poll results. One out of three Japanese opposes having non-Japanese in-laws, and 51 percent of the respondents who said they have been abroad said they had no intention of associating with foreigners. Thirty-eight percent of the respondents said they would not allow their children, brothers or sisters to marry a foreigner. Asked whether they would like to associate with foreigners, 64 percent of the respondents said they would not, while 21 percent said they had no objection. Only 4 percent of the 3,000 people questioned said they currently associated with foreigners. The government said that last year nearly 2-million foreigners came to Japan on business or for sightseeing, a fivefold increase in the past 20 years.

Sri Lanka Acts to Counter Alleged Opposition Threats

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan government armed itself with emergency powers Tuesday to deal with political unrest but took no immediate steps to impose them, a spokesman said. He accused the opposition Freedom Party of urging its members to kill the president and prime minister. The spokesman said that the Cabinet had decided to declare a state of emergency but that the Security Council later decided the situation did not warrant its immediate promulgation. He said that supporters of former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike had urged members of her Freedom Party to riot. "They are being asked to come to the city with weapons and kill President Junius Jayewardene and Prime Minister Ransinghe Premadasa and raze Parliament buildings to the ground," State Minister Ananda Tissa de Alwis said. Mr. de Alwis, who was reading from an official statement, said that Freedom Party supporters were being urged to prevent members of Parliament from attending a session on Thursday to debate a motion to strip Mrs. Bandaranaike of her civil rights. He said: "These speeches have been tape-recorded and the authorities are considering filing action in court against those who made them. In the meantime, a few persons who have made such inflammatory speeches in contravention of the law have been produced before courts and remanded. The government has taken steps to maintain law and order to prevent breaches of the peace and to protect the people." The motion to strip Mrs. Bandaranaike and her nephew, Felix, of their civil rights followed a recommendation by a presidential commission that investigated alleged misdeeds by Mrs. Bandaranaike's government between 1970 and 1977. The commission said that the former prime minister and her nephew, also a former minister, had abused their power and that he was also guilty of corruption. President Jayewardene told a political rally recently: "Attempts are being made by Freedom Party speakers at their meetings, which are freely permitted, to abuse the members of the government and to threaten members of Parliament to prevent them from attending Parliament, to surround the residences of members of the government, including the president and the prime minister, to march on Parliament and to shed blood in the streets." Mrs. Bandaranaike said Monday that she would continue to lead her party and was confident of winning the next election in 1983. She said that she and her nephew had lodged a court appeal against the commission's recommendation.

MacBride Report Provokes Controversies

Unesco Delegates Debate Role of Media

By Paul Churkow
The Associated Press
BELGRADE — East Germany denounced the power of Western-owned international news media and a publisher from India assailed government press restrictions as a diplomatic battle over the flow of world news started to take shape at a Unesco general conference. But there appeared to be a concerted effort on all sides to avoid the kind of divisive rhetoric that has characterized past debates within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization over the role of the mass media. The conference was in its second day of debate on a comprehensive study of world media — the MacBride Report — which has drawn sharp criticism from Western news organizations and journalist groups that believe Unesco is encroaching on Western concepts of press freedom. Communist and Third World nations, which represent the majority of the 153 countries in the UN agency, have praised Unesco initiatives as fundamental to the creation of what they call "a new world information and communication order." East German Unesco delegate Hannsgeorg Protsch, echoing the Soviet Union's position, said that Unesco's many initiatives on the mass media were part of "a comprehensive process" aimed at "the democratization of the mass media." Many delegates have complained that the Western media too often ignore good news developments in Third World nations, and maintain that the West has too strong control over worldwide communications. Other delegates from developing countries also supported controversial proposals in the report that would establish an international code of ethics for journalists, as well as some form of international protection for them, a personal protection for journalists. The report also proposed that journalists be given special privileges when traveling abroad. The report also proposed that journalists be given special privileges when traveling abroad. The report also proposed that journalists be given special privileges when traveling abroad.

UN Food Aide Warns of Famine In Africa, Asia

ROME — The chief of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has sounded a global alert because of possible famine facing nearly 200 million people in Africa and Southeast Asia. FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma warned that this year's world harvest will be poor, in large part because of the U.S. drought. He said wealthy nations must boost food aid sharply to prevent starvation in hungry countries. "We are in a situation of global alert," Mr. Saouma told a UN food aid committee Monday. FAO launched an emergency drive Sept. 19 to gather wheat, corn and maize to ship to Africa. UN officials called the response promising but warned that the food might not arrive in time. "We now forecast that the close of the 1980-1981 season will see world cereal stocks drop for the third year in succession," Mr. Saouma said. "Next year they are likely to fall below the minimum level which we consider necessary for world food security."

UN Tests Genoa Gulf Under Pollution Pact

ALBENGA, Italy — A two-masted sailing ship and a blimp are testing the air and water in the Gulf of Genoa under the first UN regional anti-pollution treaty. The brigantine Eye of the Wind is collecting water samples from the highly polluted gulf. The blimp is measuring air pollution and taking aerial photographs to see how pollutants mix in the sea.

Brussels Airport Strike

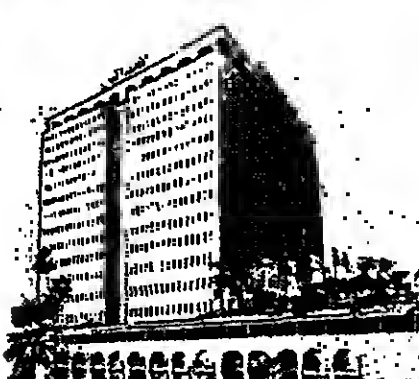
BRUSSELS — A slowdown strike by air traffic controllers has stopped all flights from Brussels Zaventem International Airport, airport officials said Tuesday.

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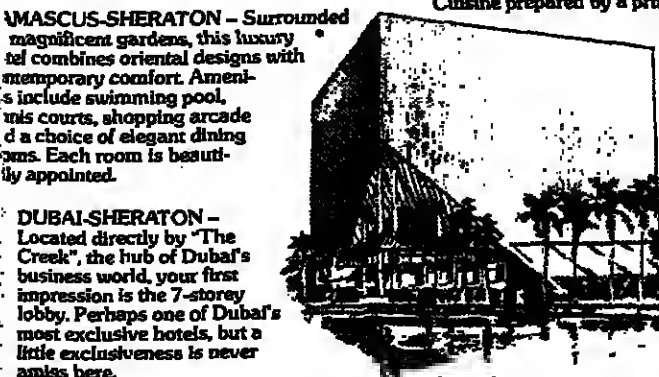
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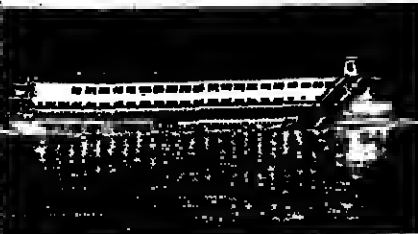
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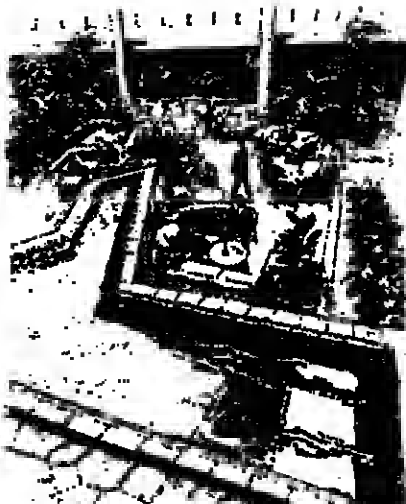
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Alexander: Was He a Great Drinker, Too?

By Paul Anastasi
New York Times Service

ATHENS — Greek academics and officials are both scornful and angered over a widely publicized theory launched in the United States that Alexander the Great was an alcoholic.

They accuse its author, Dr. John O'Brien of Queens College in New York, of seeking publicity by deliberately timing his claims to coincide with an impressive exhibition of Alexander that will open in the United States next month.

"It is an established fact that within only 10 years Alexander the Great achieved more in military conquests and in the spreading of civilization than any other man," said Nikos Valouris, director of the Greek Culture Ministry's antiquities department. "His work had a cosmic effect which survived to the present. To try and investigate the minor evidence available as to whether he was an alcoholic is, by comparison, petty."

Prof. Manolis Andronikos of Salonica University unearthed the tomb of Philip II of Macedonia, Alexander's father, two years ago. It was the so-called "archaeological find of



Alexander the Great

the century" and renewed interest in the Macedonian empire. Mr. Andronikos was scornful of Dr. O'Brien's theory.

Wine for Thought

"It is a popular saying that civilizations only develop where there are vineyards, and common sense that you can't achieve much under the influence of Coca-Cola," he said. "Yes, these Macedonian leaders were men, not children, and were stimulated by good drinking. But I doubt that an alcoholic could reach the Himalayas, as Alexander did."

Dr. O'Brien, in an analysis published this month in the An-

nals of Scholarship, a humanities and social sciences quarterly, concluded that the Macedonian king was a drunkard and that his death in 323 B.C. at 32 was caused by acute alcohol withdrawal complicated by malaria. He attributed some of the most extravagant incidents in Alexander's career, such as the burning down of cities or the killing of Cleitus, one of his best friends, to the effects of drink.

Although experts here concede that it is well known that Macedonian leaders of the time drank heavily, the new theory on Alexander has provoked Greek sentiment by insulting the image of one of the most prized figures in Greece's rich cultural heritage. The local press has reacted with indignation and given prominence to criticism of Dr. O'Brien's ideas, such as that voiced by Mary Renault, the British historian and novelist.

May Affect Exhibition

There is also some apparent concern that talk of Alexander's alleged drinking habits may have an adverse effect on the "The Search for Alexander" exhibition, which opens Nov. 15 in Washington and will continue to Boston, Chicago, San Francisco

and then Canada. The first international exhibition of his kind, it will display most of the available evidence around the almost legendary Macedonian civilization, tracing Alexander's achievements and conquests over that part of the world from the Danube River to India.

Mr. Yalouris pointed out that for climatic reasons the more northern Macedonians inevitably drank wine with a higher alcohol content than did the southern Greeks, "just as the Russians drink almost 100 percent alcohol in order to keep warm." He added that the stress of war and leadership also occasionally made drinking necessary.

"This does not mean that it made Macedonian leaders incapable of thought, strategy and policy," he said, adding that Churchill was reputed to be a heavy drinker and yet became known as the "father of victory" in the Allies' war against Germany.

Maurice Druon, a French academic, politician and author of a book on Alexander the Great, said: "Alexander, an alcoholic? No. A good drinker, yes. But for heaven's sake, after so many victories the man deserved a drink."

Managua Seeks Somoza's Son

United Press International

MANAGUA — A judge has issued arrest warrants for the son of the late Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza and two former Somoza Cabinet ministers in a bid by the Sandinista government to extradite the three from the United States.

Judge Alfonso Davila issued an arrest warrant for Anastasio Portocarrero, 26, on charges of embezzling \$84 million in government funds during his father's rule. Mr. Portocarrero has been living in Miami since 1979. His father was assassinated Sept. 17 in Paraguay.

Judge Davila also issued warrants for Arnel Gonzalez, former development minister, and Luis Olivares, former national district minister, and eight other Somoza administration officials, all charged with participation in the fraud.

Moslem Camp Shelled

United Press International

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines — Eight mortar shells were fired into a Moslem evacuation center near here Sunday, killing five persons and wounding eight, authorities said Tuesday. The camp contains 5,000 refugees.

paintings, who saved important art works from confiscation by the Gestapo during World War II and later tracked down works that were seized, died last month, the French museum authority announced Monday.

After the war she was awarded the French Resistance Medal and the U.S. Medal of Freedom.

Sheldon Warren Cheney

NEW YORK (NYT) — Sheldon Warren Cheney, 94, an author, art historian and critic of the American theater, died Friday in Berkeley, Calif., following a stroke.

Regarded as an important influence on the Modernist Movement in American drama in the 1920s and 1930s, he wrote 13 books on the theater, art history and architecture.

Jacob H. Karp

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (UPI) — Jacob H. Karp, 77, who joined Paramount Studios as a young attorney in 1930 and worked his way up to head the Hollywood film studio from 1959 to 1964, died Monday of apparent heart failure.

Louis Guilloux

Jeague remarked to him, "Reading you, one hankers to be poor."

Rose Valland

PARIS (IHT) — Rose Valland, 81, a curator at the Louvre's Jeu de Paume museum of impressionist



Keynote

Obituaries

Tanzanian White MP Dereck Bryceson

The Associated Press

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Dereck Bryceson, 58, Tanzania's longest-serving white member of Parliament and government official, died Saturday in a hospital in West Germany, where he was undergoing treatment for cancer.

Mr. Bryceson is survived by his wife, Jane Goodall, the British expert on chimpanzees.

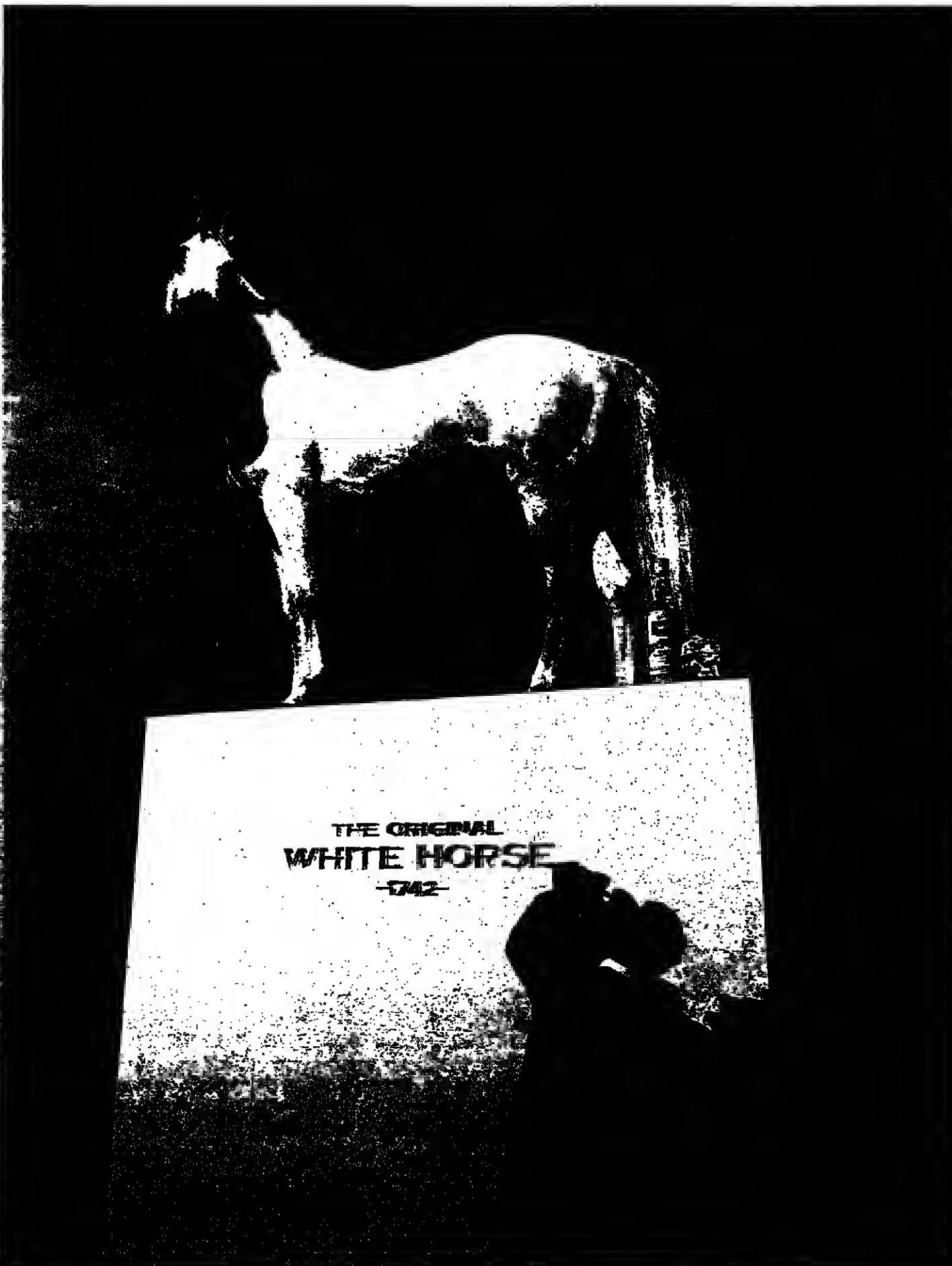
In the late 1950s Mr. Bryceson was one of the few European settlers to support TANU, the independence party of the black East African nation. He was an extremely popular legislator.

Louis Guilloux

PARIS (IHT) — Novelist Louis Guilloux, 81, chronicler of the lives of ordinary people in Breton villages and ordinary soldiers in the trenches of World War I, died Tuesday.

Mr. Guilloux won the Prix Blumenthal, the Prix Renaudot and other literary awards for such novels as "La Maison du Peuple" (1927), "Le Sang Noir" (1935) and "Le Jeu de Patience" (1949).

He wrote about village life with such authority and zest that a col-



SOME SCOTCHES ARE MORE CELEBRATED THAN OTHERS.

But Goal of Daily Life Near Earth the Same

U.S., Russia Pursue Different Space Paths

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Since the last American flew in space, in July, 1975, the Soviet Union has sent three dozen astronauts into Earth orbit, broken all flight endurance records and encouraged speculation that in a few years it would be operating the science fiction built dream — an orbital station designed for permanent occupation. At the same time, the United States has concentrated on its reusable shuttle, which has yet to fly, but will reestablish a frequent American presence in manned Earth orbital flights.

The two programs point up the divergent paths that the superpowers are taking, although they share a common goal of achieving everyday life in space near Earth.

To support its efforts, the Soviet Union has for several years been increasing its space budgets about 3 to 5 percent a year above inflation, American analysts estimate. Salyut-6, launched in September, 1977, has become the centerpiece of an active manned space program whose pace, style and apparent priority stand in sharp contrast to the American program of recent years.

American spending is about half what it was in the late 1960s, and since much of that has been tied down by development costs of the shuttle, few new projects have been authorized. The shuttle is expected to cost \$6.4 billion in 1971 dollars, or about \$9 billion in actual expenditures.

There is evidence, according to American space experts, that the Soviet Union has resumed efforts to develop a rocket system more powerful than the Saturn-5 moon rocket and may be building its own reusable space plane, a smaller version of the American space shuttle that is expected to fly next year. These could be key elements in plans for an ambitious space station.

Endurance Record

Two cosmonauts returned to Earth on Saturday after spending 185 days in Salyut-6, a durable 21-ton station the size of a small mobile home. The cosmonauts, Col. Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin, surpassed the previous endurance record of 175 days, set last year, and the American record of 84 days in Skylab.

"Their manned program is very impressive," said Charles Sheldon 2d, a specialist on Soviet space activities for the Library of Congress. "It is conservative in its technology, but it's ongoing and keeps grinding away in a number of areas."

The Soviet Union lost the so-called moon race in the 1960s. Its first attempts to fly a Saturn-5 class rocket ended in explosive failure. Its most advanced version of Soyuz, the spacecraft for ferrying astronauts to and from Salyut, ranks no better than the American Gemini of the mid-1960s. No Soviet spacecraft has come close to

matching the maneuverability and sophistication of Apollo. No Soviet spacecraft believed to be on the drawing boards is expected to compare in versatility and capacity to the American space shuttle.

Even so, while American space budgets dwindled in the post-Apollo 1970s and technical problems delayed the space shuttle, the Soviet Union moved forward, steadily and methodically. Soviet astronauts have now logged more than twice as many hours in space as Americans — about 46,000 against 22,493. The Soviet launching rate, for both manned and unmanned vehicles, is prodigious — in 1979, 87 against 16, with little change in the ratio this year.

Military Goals

One reason the Soviet program has maintained an apparently higher priority may be its increasing pursuit of military and political goals.

According to Pentagon officials in Washington, the expanding Soviet space program includes the development of "killer" satellites, designed to seek out and disable other satellites, as well as particle-beam and laser weapons for possible deployment in space. The United States has begun some development work on possible space weaponry, but the Russians are believed to have a head start. Soviet efforts to develop a reusable space shuttle are modest compared to the American program. Defense Secretary Harold Brown told the Senate last February that there is evidence the Russians are working on a winged reusable spacecraft similar in size and configuration to a space glider the U.S. Air Force abandoned 17 years ago. But Mr. Sheldon doubted that a Soviet shuttle flight is imminent.

In the Salyut program, begun in the early 1970s, the space station is launched into orbit by a Proton rocket. Astronauts then fly to and from the station in a Soyuz, capable of carrying only two men.

Last June, the Russians launched their first manned mission in the advanced Soyuz-T spacecraft, incorporating new rocket engines, improved on-board guidance computers and solar panels.

But subsequent flights to Salyut-6 were made in the old-model Soyuz craft, leading to speculation that the Soyuz-T encountered problems in flight or in production. American analysts, nevertheless, believe the Soyuz-T will serve as the primary manned vehicle until a reusable winged craft is developed.

In their more expensive moments, Russians speak of their long-duration space station operations as possible precursors to manned interplanetary flight.

But American space experts point out that Soviet flight systems have not yet demonstrated the reliability necessary for such missions; Soviet unmanned flights to the planets, except for nearby Ve-

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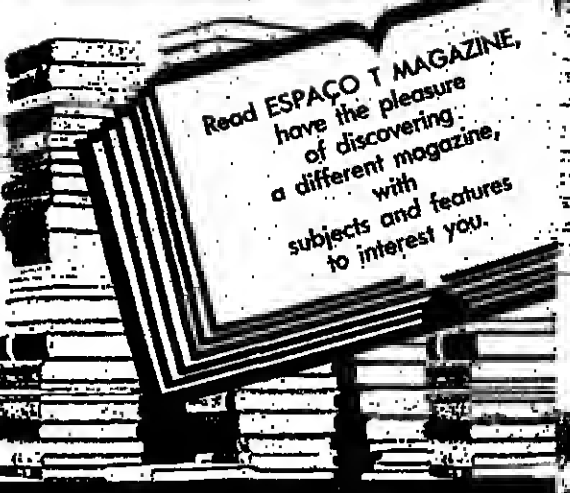
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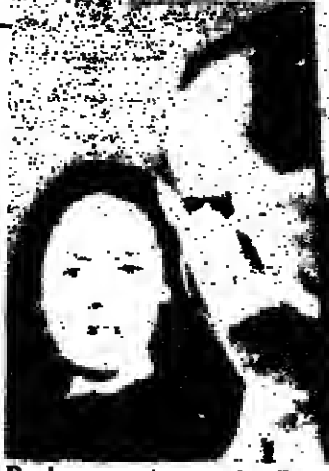
in Paris

Bergman's 'Marionettes' Does Cause of a Murder

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

Bergman has made Munich his headquarters of late. He filmed "The Serpent's Egg," which outlined the growth of Nazism in the 1930s, and he has staged plays by Moliere and Zola at the Bayerisches Staatstheater.

His latest film, "Aus dem Leben der Marionetten" (From the Life of the Marionettes), was also shot in Munich with a German company and in the German language version at the Quin-



Buchegger, Atzorn in Bergman's "Life of Marionettes."

Delia vie des marionettes"). It is a stark study of a murderous psychopath. Within minutes its climax is exposed. Its protagonist invites a cabaret singer after hours with him in the locked-up gyp joint. Anticipation of the amorous appointment, she consents. Once alone with her neck.

Familiar Figure

Killer is a familiar figure in movies — the Boston strangler, the "M" among them — but Bergman, instead of taking the role of a detective thriller with the customary frantic of the dreaded assassin, has distilled from the crime a sort of lyrical examination.

My strangling of the initial reel is followed by explanations in which reveal the events leading to the crime. The killer's on the rocks, wobbling between disputes and reconciliations with his wife, whom he suspects of infidelity. He consults an alienist, a doctor, on his troubled state, but hesitates to confess fully his fantasies and impulses. He is not only a case, he is a combination of every complex known to medical science from a mother's dread of imbecility.

Arrest, trial and deposit in prison more reports on his mental state are offered in evidence, while behind the bars he slowly unravels himself.

has psychoanalyzed his murderer instead of dramatizing him. The film does not illustrate the Freudian method of psyche clearly as did Pabst's "Secrets of a Soul." His script moves from a melodrama beginning to clinical data of a documentary has an odd preoccupation with what happened when. The film of episodes are exactly stated. While such information is in the turning-forward-the-clock crime of "Ten Minute in Ruth Wellman's "The Acquittal," in which the hero was in hanging because the scales in a butcher shop window were a timepiece, it serves no discernible purpose here.

Exemplary Acting

ing is exemplary, as is customary under Bergman's guidance, Atzorn as the bedeviled murderer, Christine Buchegger as Martin Benrath as the professor in whom he partially confides, and as his dominating mother and Walter Schmidinger as the inmate in a couture establishment.

instance of upright sheriff's maintaining decorum in frontier of the Old West, the cinema has marked distance for the a disdainful, distrustful glance at all guardians of the law, and to the lower ranks.

house variety of constabulary consists of either inept or foolish blockheads. All above the rank of sergeant are apt to pay of the underworld, while the street-corner flautists have the immortal recognition as the Keystone Kops.

Field," though of no great import in film history, tries to sing and sing another tune; it is pro-police. Its scenario is the authentic misfortunes of two Los Angeles patrolmen in enter with a pair of petty crooks. The crooks kidnapped them in a remote onion patch. In the ensuing struggle was shot dead and the other was permanently injured. The court proceedings that lasted for seven years in the California culprits free.

carriage of justice, as set forth in Joseph Wambaugh's novel, are expert hands have resulted in a tonic blast of protest. It has been botched in its screen version by direction and dramatic television species and emerges, despite its uncommon view of another movie. Its sole asset is John Savage's performance wing but maimed policeman.

Mushrooms: Few Are Deadly but the Fear of Poisoning Lingers

THE FRENCH press, this fall, has reported an unusual number of cases of mushroom poisoning. It may be that this exceptionally high incidence is linked to the unusually bad weather this year in France; the concentration of toxins in mushrooms can vary greatly with local or temporary conditions.

Normally, the danger of dying from mushroom poisoning should not be much greater than that of being killed by lightning; but some persons each year are struck by

lightning, and some do die from eating poisonous mushrooms.

"I admit," wrote Alexandre Dumas, "that nothing frightens me so much as the appearance of mushrooms on the table, especially if I come upon them by chance in some small provincial town. Many are poisonous and even the good ones may poison to a mild degree those who, like the Emperor Claudius or the Trimalchio of Petronius, are tempted to overindulge."

This is not the most potent argument Dumas ever formulated, for Trimalchio is a figure of fiction,

while Claudius was hardly poisoned "to a mild degree," but died when his wife, Agrippina, who thought it time for her son, Nero, to ascend the throne, fed him a mess of venomous mushrooms.

Only 1 to 2 percent of mushrooms are poisonous, of which only about a dozen are fatal. The French manual of Habersaat and Gallant recognizes 15 which cause considerable temporary commotion in the digestive system; 10 which harm the nervous system with lasting effects, and 5 which may cause death.

The Italian mushroom encyclopedia of Augusto Rinaldi and Vassili Tyndalo names 10 whose evil effects are limited to the digestion, of which one is on rare occasions fatal; 6 which are harmful to the nervous system, none of them mortal; and 8 which can cause death. But of one, *Gyromitra esculenta*, whose very name proclaims edibility, it expresses reservations on its own verdict: "Once dried, this mushroom is completely harmless; but when it is fresh it is not well tolerated by everybody. . . . But over the years it has been sold in many markets and consumed without harm by many persons."

Habersaat and Gallant are less inclined to give *Gyromitra esculenta* to the benefit of the doubt. They write that it contains "helvellic acid, which dissolves in hot water without losing its toxicity, but, however, volatilizes on drying, and another poison still unknown which acts on the nervous system."

Deadliest Mushroom

Another French authority writes that there are only five mushrooms capable of causing death — *Cortinarius orellanus*, *Lepiota halvora*, *Amanita verna*, *Amanita virosa* and *Amanita phalloides*. Everybody agrees that the last is the deadliest.

Despite the terror which *Amanita phalloides*, the deadly amanita, has imposed, the great majority of mushrooms are oospoisonous (which does not mean edible, much less palatable) and about 2,000 are eaten in one part of the world or another.

It cannot be asserted that the effort to educate laymen has always been exerted with a maximum of intelligence. Mycologists renamed the deadly amanita the "Death Cup," and its hardly less toxic cousin, *Amanita virosa*, the "Angel of Death," in the intention of warning amateur hunters away; but it is difficult to understand how this can be useful until mushrooms rise from the soil with their new names stenciled on their heads.

Names are not a sure sign of a mushroom's nature in any case. Satan's bolus, a villainous red, looks poisonous and it is (but not mortal); however the Trumpet of Death, *Craterellus cornucopioides*

looks poisonous too, but it is not. It is so good that French sausage makers put small bits of it into their wares hoping that the customers will take them for truffles.

Also with laudatory intentions, an artist employed by a well known encyclopedia to illustrate mushrooms turned out a picture of *Amanita phalloides* in spectral white, which got over the idea that the mushroom was deadly but provided no clue to recognizing it.

"The problem with *Amanita phalloides*," according to Dr. Raymond Sarda, a mycologist who treats mushroom poisoning in a Paris hospital, "is that it's extremely beautiful, very tasty, and closely resembles several of the edible mushrooms. In fact, the most beautiful amanitas — those that are young and fresh — are the most poisonous because their concentration of poison is higher."

One authority says one and a half ounces of this mushroom is lethal, but another puts it at 20 grams, or seven-tenths of an ounce.

Amanita is the most villainous group of mushrooms, including two others capable of causing death, *Amanita virosa* and *Amanita verna*; one which falls just below the deadly level, *Amanita muscaria*; and several which are toxic in various degrees short of fatality. However, there are more than a hundred species of Amanita, many of which are edible, notably one everybody lists among the world's best, *Amanita caesarea*, Caesar's mushroom, so named because it was the one Claudius was eating when Agrippina enriched the dish with a few *Amanita phalloides*.

Most toxic mushrooms provoke a reaction in an hour and a half or two hours after eating, but *Amanita phalloides* produces no symptoms until after its toxin has entered the bloodstream, too late to use a stomach pump. Death usually follows in two to four days.

The poison of *Amanita phalloides* is phalloin, which produces its effects both by dehydration and by attacking the red blood corpuscles and the liver. *Amanita virosa* and *Amanita verna*, second only to *Amanita phalloides* as killers, contain phalloin also, and so does *Amanita bisporigera*, a potential killer, though not a certain one. *Amanita muscaria*, the fly mushroom (because it is supposed to kill flies) harbors a different toxin, muscarine, which theoretically should kill nobody (some persons eat it for its hallucinogenic effects), but its toxicity varies with the seasons and with the places where it grows.

Delayed Reaction

After the mortal amanitas, the most deadly mushroom appears to be *Cortinarius orellanus*, which may have caused more deaths than have been attributed to it, for the

first symptoms of its poisoning may not appear for a fortnight. The other members of this genus are generally edible, or at least harmless, except for *Cortinarius cinnamomeus*, labeled "suspect."

Less dangerous, but believed sometimes capable of killing, is *Lepiota halvora*. Some others of this genus are edible and some are toxic, though in milder degree.

From this point onward, the toxicity of mushrooms declines. Some may cause only discomfort, while others protect you by their forbidding odors or tastes.

Your chances of contracting mushroom poisoning are apparently less in America than in Europe, but not much less. Europeans once thought that *Amanita phalloides* did not exist in the United States, but this may have been due only to the disinclination of Americans to eat wild mushrooms at all.

You can always protect yourself against mushroom poisoning by a method which Dr. Sarda asserts has actually been employed in Europe, not, one hopes, on a large scale. "There have been cases," he told an interviewer in 1972, "when people gave their friends mushrooms without eating any themselves, waiting to see whether their friends would be well the next day." Friendship can go so far.

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Arts Agenda

PARIS — The first new production of the season of the Paris Opera will be of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," in a musical version prepared and conducted by Raymond Lapeere, staged by Jorge Lavelli and designed by Marc Elmann. The tenor Eric Tappy will sing the title role, with Christiane Ede-Ferre, Frederica von Stade, Michael Davies, Roger Soyer and Jean van Dam singing other principal roles. Choreography will be by Norbert Schoenfeld. The premiere is Oct. 17, with other performances scheduled for Oct. 20, 23, 26, Nov. 1, 3, 5 and 12.

WEDNESDAY, Ireland — This year's opera festival, from Oct. 22 to Nov. 2, opens with Puccini's second opera, "Edgar," conducted by Robin Stephen, staged by Roger Chapman and designed by Douglas Hunt, followed by Handel's "Orlando," with James Judd conducting, Will Addy on stage director and Canadian Cook the designer, and "Of Man and His Music" by the American composer Charles Ford, conducted by John de Meza, staged by Stewart Trotter and designed by John Corcoran.

GENEVA — The Grand Theatre's first half program of the season, with three choruses by Charles Janda, the theatre's new music director, will run through Oct. 18. The program includes a new staging of Stravinsky's "Pulchella," with sets and costumes by Carlos Celyroverdy, "Sonata de Familia," set to Puccini's "Cavalleria for Two Voices," with costumes by Renata Schenck, and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," to Mendelssohn's score and with sets and costumes by Celyroverdy and Schenck.

Pop Music

A Visit to the Saint James Infirmary

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two rock giants of the '60s are currently being commemorated. One was black, one white, both were named James and had short lives.

Polydor records has just issued a 12-record limited-edition album, the definitive Jimi Hendrix, rock's most innovative instrumentalist.

Hendrix created an advanced miniature computer out of his guitar by playing it with his teeth and by shoving it up against amplifiers and speakers to invent new sounds through feedback, which until then had been something to avoid. In the film "Woodstock," his "Star-Spangled Banner" was a masterpiece of soaring sound effects that reflected the turbulent, violent American '60s.

Hendrix was pretty, dressed in white with a wide-brimmed hat and gold chains over his bare black chest. In addition to being a sex symbol, he was a trailblazing musician, a strong blues guitar player.

James Hendrix was born in Seattle in 1942. By the age of 22 he had already worked with B.B. King, Little Richard and Jackie Wilson, when a London promoter named Chas Chandler "discovered" him jamming in Greenwich Village's Cafe Wah and took him to England.

The Experience was formed. English musicians began talking about him. In 1967, Paul McCartney helped get him on the bill at the Monterey, Calif., pop festival. Hendrix became the darling of the '60s psychedelic generation that thought drugs were going to change human nature.

Hendrix took enough of them. He was forever on the road, he loved the admiration, the musical communication, the available women. His drug-taking was well publicized, part of his image. He sang "Hey Joe," "Purple Haze," "Are You Experienced?" "Foxy Lady" and they sold millions.

In the process of becoming the cosmic superstar, Hendrix fell apart. He went far days without sleep, he was arrested on drug charges, there were fights with the musicians. He wanted to move toward jazz. He was not quite 28 when he suffocated on his own vomit following barbiturate intoxication in London on Sept. 18, 1970.

James Morrison was white, more poet than musician, but his story is similar. His biography is sensationalized and told without much depth or literary grace by Jerry Hopkins and Daniel Sagarman in their book, "No One Here Gets Out Alive" (Warner Books), which is still worth reading for the insight it provides into the American '60s version of the confused and misunderstood poet.

Morrison's father, a naval officer, nagged him about his long hair and eccentricity. Morrison went

off by himself to sleazy bars to hear black blues singers. His high school friend's mother said he seemed "unclean, like a leper." When he started serious drinking at 18 it was not social. He drank to get drunk.

He wrote poetry: "Once I had a little game/I liked to crawl back in my brain/I think you know the game I mean/I mean the game called go insane."

At the UCLA film school he met pianist Ray Manzarek and they formed The Doors, named after Aldous Huxley's book "The Doors of Perception." The band backed up Morrison singing his verses with a sort of psychedelic blues. It was powerful and soon very successful.

He wore tight leather suits, rubbed his crotch against the microphone, he pouted, teased and was always drunk. You never knew what was going to happen at a Doors concert, and his audience came to expect the unexpected. There were riots and Morrison was arrested for public obscenity. Their song "Light My Fire" shot up to number one. The Doors were called "America's Stoners."

Morrison wanted to stop and reflect. He went to Paris to find himself — he was fond of Rimbaud, Baudelaire and Celine. He leafed through his notebooks, read his fan letters, wrote poetry, took long solitary walks, drank scotch with beer chasers. He was smoking three packs of cigarettes a day and coughing up blood. He was not quite 28 when, on July 2, 1971, he was found dead in his bathtub in Paris. His grave in Paris' Pere Lachaise cemetery is a constant object of pilgrimage by young people, and some not so young.

One Peking Duck on Rye to Go

Review

PEKING — The Peking Daily has urged that something be done to solve a shortage of snacks and take-away food in the Chinese capital. The paper, which also criticized the lack of restaurants for the capital's 4 million population, said that out of 2,000 eating houses only 120 were serving fast food — mainly noodles, cakes, steamed bread buns and fried dough. "Abroad these days, fast foods such as sandwiches, hamburgers and hot dogs, based mainly on bread and meat, are very popular," it added.

occurred to him (her) that he (she) left it at the bar in Zurich transit.

In concert with the responsible authorities, and not least at the urging of barkeeper Carlos Antonio, who blames himself (rightly or wrongly) for not having discovered the bag in time, we have taken the decision to issue this appeal.

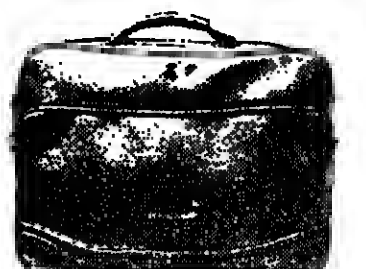
Our decision was made somewhat easier by the fact that we had been intending for some time anyhow to talk again in this space about the excellent, almost unique transit facilities at Swiss airports and the conscientious service and attention of Swissair.

Well, dear sir or madam, dear owner of this bag, you left it in the transit bar at Zurich airport (Switzerland, the transportation heart of Europe).

Do try to remember: The bar is about 40 meters or 131 feet from the transit desk. Right near the bank, the post office, the telephones, the bookstall, the delicatessen, the tax-free shop, the watch shop, the snack bar, the restaurants, the souvenir shop, the railway station, the gates.

In other words you left your bag in the international airport where everything is right close together. Does it come back to you now?

If so, please get in touch with the Swissair Lost & Found, CH-8058 Zurich-Airport. Or with the nearest Swissair office. We and Carlos Antonio would be grateful.



Description of the bag found on September 24 at Zurich airport: 55x35x25 cm (21x14x10 in), brown, leather, outside pocket with empty name-tag holder.

Who left his bag here?

On September 24 (it was a Wednesday, a splendid Indian-summer day, noon temperature 73°F) at 2.30 p.m. Carlos Antonio, barkeeper at the transit bar at Zurich international airport, brought a bag to the Lost & Found. After the usual safety checks the bag was deposited there as article no. 13/114,698. The owner has yet to be heard from.

Naturally it's nothing unusual for one of the 21,000 people who spend time in the departure hall on an average day to forget something. Particularly when you consider how little time the good connections at Zurich leave you. But surely you'd miss a traveling bag. And we're sure that the owner, male or female, of this bag does so. But probably it hasn't

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(Continued on Page 10)

Compensation Schemes Fail

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A black and white sketch of a woman's head and shoulders. She is wearing a wide-brimmed hat with a large flower on the side. Her hair is styled in a bun. She has a ruffled collar. The sketch is done in a simple, expressive line style.

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 14, 1980				
Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	Other
1M 12 1/8 - 13 1/16	8 1/8 - 9 1/8	4 1/8 - 5 1/8	16 1/8 - 17 1/8	11 1/8 - 12 1/8
3M 12 1/8 - 13 1/16	8 1/8 - 9 1/8	4 1/8 - 5 1/8	16 1/8 - 17 1/8	11 1/8 - 12 1/8
6M 12 1/8 - 13 1/16	8 1/8 - 9 1/8	4 1/8 - 5 1/8	16 1/8 - 17 1/8	11 1/8 - 12 1/8
1Y 12 1/8 - 13 1/16	8 1/8 - 9 1/8	4 1/8 - 5 1/8	16 1/8 - 17 1/8	11 1/8 - 12 1/8

Commodity Indexes

October 14, 1980		
Commodity	Index	Change
Crude Oil	100.00	+0.25
Gold	1,200.00	+10.00
Silver	150.00	+2.00
Copper	100.00	+1.00
Aluminum	100.00	+0.50

Cash Prices

October 14, 1980		
Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.50	+0.01
Corn	1.20	+0.01
Soybeans	1.80	+0.01
Cotton	1.00	+0.01
Wool	1.50	+0.01

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures				
Commodity	Price	Change	High	Low
Wheat	1.50	+0.01	1.51	1.49
Corn	1.20	+0.01	1.21	1.19
Soybeans	1.80	+0.01	1.81	1.79
Cotton	1.00	+0.01	1.01	0.99
Wool	1.50	+0.01	1.51	1.49

August 1980
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Flights per week to Saudi Arabia	DHAHRAN	RIYADH	JEDDAH
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ROME	3	7	4
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Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

Commodity	Price	Change
Crude Oil	100.00	+0.25
Gold	1,200.00	+10.00
Silver	150.00	+2.00
Copper	100.00	+1.00
Aluminum	100.00	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Value	Change
Dow Jones Industrial	1,200.00	+10.00
Dow Jones Transportation	150.00	+2.00
Dow Jones Utility	100.00	+0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	Value	Change
10 Year	100.00	+0.50
30 Year	100.00	+0.50

Standard & Poors

Index	Value	Change
Composite	100.00	+0.50
Industrial	100.00	+0.50
Utility	100.00	+0.50

NYSE Index

Index	Value	Change
Composite	100.00	+0.50
Industrial	100.00	+0.50
Utility	100.00	+0.50

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Commodity	Price	Change
Crude Oil	100.00	+0.25
Gold	1,200.00	+10.00
Silver	150.00	+2.00

American Most Active

Commodity	Price	Change
Crude Oil	100.00	+0.25
Gold	1,200.00	+10.00
Silver	150.00	+2.00

AMEX Index

Index	Value	Change
Composite	100.00	+0.50
Industrial	100.00	+0.50
Utility	100.00	+0.50

Chicago Futures

Oct. 14, 1980

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.50	+0.01
Corn	1.20	+0.01
Soybeans	1.80	+0.01
Cotton	1.00	+0.01
Wool	1.50	+0.01

European Stock Markets

October 14, 1980

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	100.00	+0.50
Brussels	100.00	+0.50
Frankfurt	100.00	+0.50

London

Index	Value	Change
Composite	100.00	+0.50
Industrial	100.00	+0.50
Utility	100.00	+0.50

Paris

Index	Value	Change
Composite	100.00	+0.50
Industrial	100.00	+0.50
Utility	100.00	+0.50

Zurich

Index	Value	Change
Composite	100.00	+0.50
Industrial	100.00	+0.50
Utility	100.00	+0.50

Milan

Index	Value	Change
Composite	100.00	+0.50
Industrial	100.00	+0.50
Utility	100.00	+0.50

Frankfurt

Index	Value	Change
Composite	100.00	+0.50
Industrial	100.00	+0.50
Utility	100.00	+0.50

Brussels

Index	Value	Change
Composite	100.00	+0.50
Industrial	100.00	+0.50
Utility	100.00	+0.50

Amsterdam

Index	Value	Change
Composite	100.00	+0.50
Industrial	100.00	+0.50
Utility	100.00	+0.50

Stocks

Stock	Price	Change
Crude Oil	100.00	+0.25
Gold	1,200.00	+10.00
Silver	150.00	+2.00

Bonds

Bond	Value	Change
10 Year	100.00	+0.50
30 Year	100.00	+0.50

Commodities

Commodity	Price	Change
Crude Oil	100.00	+0.25
Gold	1,200.00	+10.00
Silver	150.00	+2.00

London Metals Market

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)

Commodity	Price	Change
Copper	100.00	+1.00
Aluminum	100.00	+0.50
Zinc	100.00	+0.50

Paris Commodities

(Prices in French francs per metric ton)

Commodity	Price	Change
Copper	100.00	+1.00
Aluminum	100.00	+0.50
Zinc	100.00	+0.50

Tokyo Exchange

October 14, 1980

Commodity	Price	Change
Copper	100.00	+1.00
Aluminum	100.00	+0.50
Zinc	100.00	+0.50

Canadian Ind.

October 14, 1980

Commodity	Price	Change
Copper	100.00	+1.00
Aluminum	100.00	+0.50
Zinc	100.00	+0.50

Ireland's Gas Crisis

Dublin - Tanker delayed

Tanker delayed Tuesday to work, ending a gasoline shortage that has stranded tourists and motorists to do without the six weeks.

Dividends

October 14, 1980

Company	Dividend	Change
Crude Oil	100.00	+0.25
Gold	1,200.00	+10.00
Silver	150.00	+2.00

New High

October 14, 1980

Commodity	Price	Change
Copper	100.00	+1.00
Aluminum	100.00	+0.50
Zinc	100.00	+0.50

London Metals Market

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)

Commodity	Price	Change
Copper	100.00	+1.00
Aluminum	100.00	+0.50
Zinc	100.00	+0.50

Paris Commodities

(Prices in French francs per metric ton)

Commodity	Price	Change
Copper	100.00	+1.00
Aluminum	100.00	+0.50
Zinc	100.00	+0.50

Tokyo Exchange

October 14, 1980

Commodity	Price	Change
Copper	100.00	+1.00
Aluminum	100.00	+0.50
Zinc	100.00	+0.50

Canadian Ind.

October 14, 1980

Commodity	Price	Change
Copper	100.00	+1.00
Aluminum	100.00	+0.50
Zinc	100.00	+0.50

By Eugene T. Maleska



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5 Box	40 German	8 "fixe
5 Half-bottle	cathedral town	8 Lhass apsos
10 Bird of the Nile	41 Pawn; cringe	10 Put forth
14 Word form	42 Most primitive	11 Denpaser is its
with cast or	44 Some times	capital
gram	45 Word with	12 " "
15 "— and	spring or color	"rhythm"
"Prejudice"	46 Bucolic areas	13 Emerson or
16 Adventure	47 Simon show	Jefferson
story	55 Theater sign	21 Rave's partner
17 "Vissi d'arte"	56 Controla	22 Bar on a yoke
is one	57 Partner of	for oxen
18 Hard-bill ball	branch	25 Scottish noble
19 Plod through	58 Tropical fruit	26 Hair rinse
mere	59 Tropical fruit	27 One who
20 Tchaikovsky	60 Spirit	evaluates
opus	61 Ivan or Peter	28 " "
23 Antithesis of	62 Eloper with a	Charity,"
give	dish	Verdon vehicle
24 D.D.E.	63 Actress	29 Bosc or Seckel
25 Sovereign's	Thompson	30 Stage direction
seat		31 Peep show
28 Some ticket		32 Thirty-nine for
recipients		Donat
31 "Cross my —		34 Yalies
"		37 Biscuits
34 Room in an old		eventually
English		sent to a
mansions		deejay
35 King Cole		38 Typists'
36 Picnic pests		headaches
37 "Guilty" and		40 Quarrel
"Not guilty"		41 Tax-form
38 Raison d'—		assts,

LEDDY	PANTU	PUB'S	46	Argo
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CITIZEN	MISUSE	died		
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PRIER	DMJON	DVAL	51	Boy, in
WALL	WAS	OR		Barcelona
STADIVE	MASTERS		52	Kansas city
TIGER	SPUR		53	Bufo or agua
UNDERTOW	IDEALS		54	One of
SODA	VENUE	LEAP		Vulcan's
WINTER	MINT	WATER		workshops
RDINS	EDINGS	SIEK		

		HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW		
		C	F			C	F		
ALDRAYE	20	68	61	Fair	LOS ANGELES	24	75	64	Fair
AMSTERDAM	13	55	0	Cloudy	MADRID	20	68	50	Fair
ANKARA	24	75	3	Fair	MANILA	18	50	22	Cloudy
ANTWERP	14	41	33	Fair	MEXICO CITY	22	68	50	Fair
AUCKLAND	17	63	39	Showers	MIAMI	28	62	26	Cloudy
BANGKOK	32	96	27	Rain	MILAN	17	63	51	Foggy
BEIJING	19	58	44	Fair	MONTREAL	7	45	2	Cloudy
BERLADE	18	64	46	Cloudy	MOSCOW	32	62	24	Fair
BERLIN	10	58	46	Overcast	MUNICH	5	41	3	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	24	Fair	NASSAU	28	62	21	Fair
BUDAPEST	11	52	24	Fair	NEW DELHI	15	58	26	Fair
BUDAPEST	17	63	45	Cloudy	NEW YORK	22	68	50	Fair
Buenos Aires	16	66	12	Foggy	NICE	20	68	50	Fair
CAIRO	19	58	44	Fair	OSLO	13	55	3	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	74	57	Rain	PARIS	4	29	Overcast	
COPENHAGEN	22	54	1	Rain	PEKING	17	63	50	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	20	62	15	Fair	PRAGUE	7	45	4	Rain
DUBLIN	10	58	46	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	7	22	18	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	52	4	Showers	ROME	18	64	50	Rain
FLORENCE	16	66	4	Foggy	SAN PAUL	20	68	12	Foggy
FRANKFURT	17	63	39	Cloudy	SEOUL	28	62	58	Fair
GENEVA	0	46	3	Foggy	SINGAPORE	32	78	72	Cloudy
HLSINKI	11	52	8	Rain	STOCKHOLM	17	63	44	Cloudy
HONG KONG	30	86	27	Fair	SYDNEY	17	63	52	Cloudy
HOUSTON	28	82	18	Cloudy	TAIPEI	27	81	20	Foggy
ISTANBUL	22	72	55	Cloudy	TEHRAN	10	58	50	Rain
JAKARTA	21	66	21	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	59	Fair
JERUSALEM	27	81	15	Fair	TOKYO	26	79	16	Showers
JUANNEBURG	19	66	12	Cloudy	TUNIS	23	73	14	Fair
LAS VEGAS	16	66	48	Foggy	VIENNA	14	45	2	Cloudy
LIMA	16	64	14	Foggy	WARSAW	14	57	9	Rain
LISBON	21	73	12	Overcast	WASHINGTON	14	61	51	Fair
LONDON	12	54	8	Overcast	ZURICH	7	45	3	Foggy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BBC WORLD SERVICE

BROADCASTING WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300
1401 Times GMT

Suggested Frequencies:

Western Europe: 640KHz and 4434M Medium Wave, 5.875, 4.052, 7.720, 7.185, 7.255, 9.414, 9.758, 12.095 and 15.670 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 21, 25 and 19 meter bands.

Eastern Europe: 14130KHz and 7124M Medium Wave, 25.450, 21.444, 17.885, 15.406, 12.095, 11.830, 9.860, 7.720 and 6.850 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 60 meter bands.

North and North West Atlantic: 25.450, 17.870, 15.090, 11.750, 9.416, 5.130 and 5.697 KHz in the 11, 13, 15, 25, 31, 42 and 60 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.450, 21.444, 17.880, 15.410, 12.095, 9.410, 7.185 and 6.085 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 60 meter bands.

Atlantic Area: 13293KHz and 3274M Medium Wave, 25.450, 21.770, 17.770, 15.310, 11.760, 9.410, 7.410, 4.130 and 3.795 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

South America: 14743KHz and 7324M Medium Wave, 25.450, 21.770, 15.310, 11.750, 9.660, 7.740 and 6.195 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 60 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25.450, 17.770, 15.310, 11.865, 9.470 and 5.973 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 25, 31, 42 and 60 meter bands.

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour, during varying periods to different regions.

desired frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15,246, 17,325, 6,040, 5,953, 3,980, 1,797, 792, 11,760, 9,740, 1,250 in the 19.7, 41.7, 49.5, 54.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 251 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15,235, 17,175, 6,040, 7,500, 6,840, 1,240 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17,280, 17,740, 15,290, 11,740, 9,770, 30,800, 6,110 and 1,075 in the 14-16.5, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7 and 41.7-49.5 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21,540, 17,740, 15,235, 11,740, 9,740, 7,105 in the 13.9, 14.6, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26,400, 21,640, 17,070, 15,235, 11,715, 9,740, 7,280, 6,125, 5,915, 3,990 in the 11.5, 12.6, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49.5, 58, 75.7 meter bands.

***Things That Go Bang in the Night
Will Be 20% Quieter in Britain***
The Associated Press

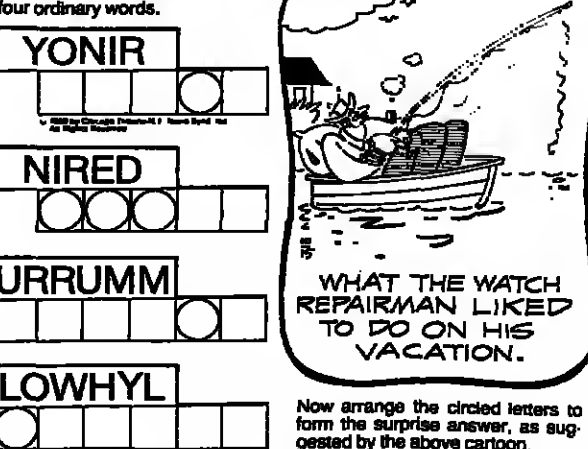
LONDON — Bangs won't be so loud on Guy Fawkes Day, Britain's annual bonfire-and-fireworks night next month.


A "quite banger" that is 20 percent less noisy than the fireworks used in previous years is being marketed after complaints about noise, said Derrick Worthington, president of the Firework Makers Guild.

The guild estimates that £14 million (\$33.7 million) will be spent on fireworks this year to celebrate the felling of the Gunpowder Plot, an attempt by Guy Fawkes and others to blow up Parliament on Nov. 5, 1605.

The government is spending £250,000 (\$600,000) to warn people about the danger of fireworks, which injured 745 Britons last year.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form



Print answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's	Jumbies	TEPID	PARCH	AMBUSH	MAROON
Answer:	What the tobo who was caught in the rain was—A DAMP TRAMP				

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF I EVER SAID YOUR PLACE WAS
IN THE KITCHEN ...FORGET IT!"

PETER THE GREAT

His Life and World
Massie Knopf. Illustrated. 909 pp. \$17.
Reviewed by John Leonard

WHEN he was a little boy, his favorite toy was a model boat. He grew up to be 6 feet 7 inches, and while he was disappointed by his adventures in the Black Sea, the Baltic worked out rather well for him. After two decades of being frustrated by Charles XII of Sweden, Peter the Great managed to turn the Baltic into his bathtub. And its plug was St. Petersburg, an arctic swamp on which he inflicted French, Italian and German architecture, all those pretty pastel colors that look so odd in the sidewise light.

Peter, whose father was Russian Orthodox pious, caroused every one of his 53 years. We still don't know how he died. He was responsible for the death of his son, Petr-Alexis, but it is clear that he was a wretched father, playing rear-admiral with his boats. His first, unsatisfactory wife, Eudoxia, was sentenced to a convent. His second, the loved wife, Catherine, the not-so-great, was made a peasant empress. Having built, on the banks of the Neva, his "window on the West," he bequeathed to the rest of us an ethnographic Russia or what might be called the superstitious modern: the "old believer" at the Finland Station. Like all permanently arrested adolescents, Peter was larger than life and smaller than art.

Scrupulous and Repetitious

There has never been a grand biography of Peter, and there still isn't. Voltaire tried, and Vasily Kluchevsky tried harder. Robert K. Massie, well-known for "Nicholas and Alexandra," doesn't exactly sing. For the most part, he hums. Sometimes he snarls. "From the Greeks to the scrupulous and repetitious. It digresses on the War of the Spanish Succession, on naked female dwarfs popping out of birthdays pies, on the limtock and the heavy keel—and it offuscates. Whether, for example, Peter had homosexual relations with his favorite, Alexander Menshikov, is a question reduced to a footnote: "There is, in fact, no evidence." And yet there has been scholarly speculation elsewhere, which goes unquoted and unrefuted. One is inclined to wonder about François Lefort, who passed on the stable-boy Menshikov to Peter on urgent request. Instead, we hear a lot about Charles XII in Ottoman exile.

Of more significance, Massie scants Peter the mercator, the czar who made the nobles work for their rubles and their rank. Massie, instead, loves war, and is very good at writing about it. His piles of battle heads are shorted off, villages are pillaged, ships captive. The creation of a mercantile class by an impatient autocrat gets short shrift. Massie must tell us instead exactly what Peter saw during his six weeks in Paris, on his second visit to the capitals of Europe. We are told more of what he ate than what he thought.

There is, in "Peter the Great," no thesis. Massie throws up his hands and his brain after almost a thousand pages: "How does one judge the endless roll of the ocean or the mighty power of the whirlwind." Peter's spotty education, his voracious curiosity, his epileptic convulsions, his talent with his hands, his ignorance of literature, his humor and his terror—all are merely reported and forgiven, like the weather.

We are presented with the child, traumatized by the murderous *streltsy*. We follow the boy, depicting his growth as we see him. We watch the young man's slip into ultimate power. We see him stash away various inconvenient relatives while learning how to lose various martial games while drinking various brews. He beats his breast and thinks *Woe: London and Versailles, capitalism, and warm-water ports, a senate and a conspiracy*. We know that he will neglect, remember and finally lose his son — Massie's best pages are

BRIDGE

ONE of the most engaging characters of the late P. G. Wodehouse had a favorite pronunciation. "You must never," he boomed as he put forward some outrageous escapade, "confuse the improbable with the impossible." He declared as the bridge table would do well to heed his words of wisdom.

To underlead an ace against a suit contract is hardly ever wise, although it becomes much more tempting if the dummy is known to be the declarer as the bridge table. The opening leader can hope that his partner has the queen and dummy the king, inducing the declarer to misjudge the position.

On the disgraced deal, West picked a good moment to unburden her and of diamonds. "Knowing" that the ace of diamonds was on his right, South played low from the dummy and the ten won.

East now knew what his partner had done, and decided that it was his turn to be imaginative. He returned a low club, and South played low from his hand.

When West won she should perhaps have reasoned that her partner held the club ace, for South would probably have won the ace, or trick if he could have done so with certainty. In that case there would be no trick to be taken, and it would be wise to take them.

Carrying her pitcher to the well once again, however, West un-

devoted to a father's fai
even as he wins the war.
Sweden. He is a Lear with
fant navy.

And he invented Dostoevskianism, in fact, the St. Petersburg Dostoevskianism, which would be around in later on. Without there would not have been Raskolnikov. Nor would there have been other, greater crimes; Peter included woman merit system. Nor would there have been Lenin, almost at a long line of little faith, huge powers. Peter, who in Moscow, created St. Petersburg, who suspected St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, creating, where the colors were not.

Massie, after resorting to the adjective "go" doesn't know what to say Peter's Russia that we have ready heard. A Westerner may have been a lousy id needs a rationalized man. But Massie is innocent Peter, a brute and a cryba do for us as a hero because West was the only dirt which he would look

There is a nice story about the Great Peter goes Louis XV is 7 years old. insists on a meeting of o Peter, introduced to th grandchild of the Sun Ki: up Louis and holds him level and kisses him; equal. Indeed, they we with his toy boats and to and toy wives, was a 7 who was 6 feet 7 inches child who promised his much land.

*John Leonard is on the
The New York Times.*

Best Seller

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from
1,400 bookstores throughout the U.S.
Weeks on list are not necessarily a
FICTION

- 1 FIRESTARTER, by Saphire King
- 2 TO THE POINT, by Ken Follet
- 3 THE FIFTH HORSEMAN, by Larry Collins and Don Ho
- 4 RAGE OF ANGELS, by Sidney Sheldon
- 5 FIGHT, by Elna Jaan
- 6 THE LOON LAKE, by E.L. Doctorow
- 7 THE FLOWERS OF MEN, by Lawrence Sanders
- 8 THE SPIKE, by Arnold Borchgrevink and Robert M. La Follette
- 9 THE PLAINS, by John Ford
- 10 THE CLAN OF THE CA' B' REAR, by Jean Auel
- 11 KILLER & ARREST, by Jeff Archer
- 12 SINS OF THE FATHERS, by Robert Ludlum
- 13 THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum
- 14 THE SECOND COMING, by Walter Tevis
- 15 NONFICTION
- 16 CRISIS INVESTING, by Douglas Casey
- 17 SHELLEY: ALSO KNOWN AS THE WINDS, by Steve Wintz
- 18 MUSIC FOR CHAM LEONS, by Truman Capote
- 19 THE CRIMINAL MIND, by William and Rose Friedman
- 20 CRAIG CLARBORN COOKBOOK, by Craig Claiborn with Pierre Franey
- 21 THE STORIES THE LIMIT, by Robert Allen
- 22 NOTHING DOWN, by Robert Allen
- 23 THE RESISTANCE STORY, by Ingrid Bergin and Alan Bergin
- 24 GOODBYE DARKNESS, by William S. Burroughs
- 25 LYNDON, by Merle Miller
- 26 THE THIRD WAVE, by Anthony Browne
- 27 ANATOMY OF AN IDNESS, by Norman Cousins
- 28 LITTLE GLOIRA, by Robert Altman
- 29 THE GREAT ATLAS, by Marie Goldsmith
- 30 NUMBER 1, by Billy Martin
- 31 THE BOLD, by John D. Rockefeller
- 32 HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT, by David J. Rockefeller
- 33 IN REAL ESTATE, by All Lowry

BRIDGE

By Alan T.

ONE of the most engaging characters of the late P. G. Wodehouse had a favorite pronunciation. "You must never," he boomed as he put forward some outrageous escapade, "confuse the improbable with the impossible." He declared as the bridge table would do well to heed his words of wisdom.

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Observer

Dirty Jokes in B-----

By Russell Baker

BOSTON — In Boston, women over 50 are laughing at the risqué burlesque jokes of "Sugar Babies." I have it from a column by Alan Richman in the Boston Globe. "A burlesque show filled with dirty jokes," wrote Richman. "The kind that are supposed to send nice ladies in white gloves running for the powder room."

Yet they were laughing. What has Boston come to? On Broadway, people of both sexes and all ages have been laughing at those ancient wheezes in "Sugar Babies" for the past year, but that is New York, the home office of depravity, where women in white gloves may spit in your eye if you try referring to them as "nice ladies." This, on the other hand, is Boston. Gray-haired ladies enjoying an off-color joke are a phenomenon noteworthy enough to be described in the daily press.



Baker

These macabre events occurred at a matinee performance attended largely, I gather, by women born in the 1920s and the World War I era. On a brief visit to Boston it is not possible to determine whether younger women are also visibly enjoying the burlesque humor at the evening performances.

I am told by persons familiar with the large university community here, however, that local women as young as 16, not to mention women in their 30s and 30s, frequently use basic language adapted from Marine barracks chit-chat and even laugh at ribald jokes, at least in private gatherings.

This is not astonishing, for I recall clearly that when I was of an age to enjoy the confidence of women of these ages, they also occasionally used such language and giggled at such jokes.

At what age should a woman cease to enjoy a dirty joke? In Boston, if the Globe is a reliable guide, a woman should work it out of her system before she is 50.

In most cities, 50 seems like a very early age for women to give up bawdy laughter. A woman of

50 would have been born in 1930, spent her childhood in the Depression, her adolescence during the World War II years and her frisky passage during the humorless 1950s worrying about the menace of godless communism.

This woman has earned her chance to laugh at anything she wants to.

What about 70 as a proper cut-off age? "All right, you're already five years past Social Security," we might say. "That old head is gray and the powder just doesn't do the job for the wrinkles any more. Momm, so let's quit shaking the medicine bottle on those convulsions over wheezes that ought to have been buried with Bert Lahr and heard for the powder room."

We might say that, but would it really help? This 70-year-old woman, born in 1910, came to womanhood in the 1920s, that extraordinary period of feminine "liberation" and universal sin which the envious 1960s tried so futilely to emulate.

This is a woman who rolled her garters below her knees, fiddled with cocaine, blew cigarette smoke in Puritan faces, wrestled with sheikhs who tried to smolder as steamily as Valentino and found uses for the rumble seat that turned the American automobile into a dream boat.

It's hard to believe that this baby is going to be persuaded to run for the powder room when the air turns blue. If she is laughing vigorously enough to shake the medicine bottle, it is probably the laugh of nostalgia induced by the memory of the night she heard that very same joke told over a bottle of bonemare gin and reprimanded the raconteur with, "I've heard that old joke from my cradle."

If you are very young, it is distressing to think of mother, grandmother and great-grandmother finding amusement in coarse jokes. When you are very young it is distressing to find evidence that mother, grandmother and great-grandmother were once just as silly as you. You tend to be embarrassed by them. Maybe Boston is a very young city.

Rome would be started to discover that grandmother was a creature with low tastes.

Pat Carroll Pat Carroll Pat Carroll

14 Months as 'Gertrude Stein Gertrude Stein Gertrude Stein' — With More To Come — Makes Actress Long for a Three-Woman Trilogy

By Joseph McLellan

WASHINGTON — A few months into her total immersion in the work and personality of Gertrude Stein, actress Pat Carroll began to notice personality changes. "I knew something was happening when my children told me, 'Mom, you're repeating everything three times.' Then I noticed that I was not using contractions very much when I talked — there are no contractions at all in the first act of 'Gertrude Stein Gertrude Stein Gertrude Stein.'"

"As an actress," Carroll admits, "I was quite selfishly using her. You want to bend a character to your own strengths and purposes, you know. But I think she bent me."

Now that she has finished her 14-month run in New York and had some vacation time, Gertrude Stein is back in perspective and Pat Carroll is Pat Carroll again — a tough, bright and witty personality in her own right.

On the Road

She has taken her one-woman Gertrude Stein show on the road, using a 30-foot mobile home "because some of the places where I'll play may not have a decent dressing room, and I want to carry around my own environment." She and Gertrude are booked solid through May — mostly at college campuses. To open her next season, she is deliberating among bids from London, Paris, Chicago, Los Angeles and a few other major cities, "places where they want us to settle down for three or four months."

A veteran actress who has been a regular on television since the "Red Buttons Show" in 1952 and who had a steady role on the Danny Thomas show, Carroll has appeared in many television dramas ("Kraft Theatre," "Producers Showcase," "Folieswomen," "Interns," "Police Story"). But she may be best known for her work on game shows such as "What's My Line," "Password" and "I've Got a Secret." For 10 years, she was a regular in the annual television production of Rodgers and Hammerstein's "Cinderella."

She won an Emmy for her work in "Caesar's Hour" and a Tony nomination for her first Broadway appearance in a short-lived 1955 revue called "Catch a Star." Her credits in the classical theater range from "The Rivals" and "Threepenny Opera" to Dylan Thomas' "Under Milk Wood."

She sums up her career with a quote from her grandmother: "They pay you for getting up there and acting silly?"

The inspiration for the Gertrude Stein show arose five years ago, as Carroll was preparing for grandmotherhood herself. Her three children are aged 13, 21, and 22. Kne

surgery put her temporarily out of action, and she began thinking about doing a one-person show.

In 1975, she recalls, "Joe Namath and I were both out of the fall lineup. I became restless, unhappy, morbidly obsessed with having to create my own theatrical activity. Very few producers were beating the bushes for aging, overweight actresses with a limp."

During her months in bed, she began running over a list of possibilities, and Gertrude Stein kept popping into her mind, although she had never particularly enjoyed Stein's writings. "I read Stein in college," she says, "and I built up a lot of aversion to her. Now I run into the same kind of resistance from my friends — before they have seen the show. They expect it to be boring. Why would I want to be boring?"

For a while, still convalescing and half-buried under a mountain of books by and about Gertrude Stein, Carroll tried to write her own script. Then she confided her project in a young playwright she knew, Marty Martin, whose main problem was that his script tended to be about four hours long.

Commission

She commissioned him to write a script, which eventually came out about three hours long, and worked at cutting it in half while she took other jobs (a road tour of "Pippin," then a movie, "The Last Resort"). The discarded material may eventually be made into a musical sequel, she says, more than half-joking.

"Before I started," she says, "Julie Harris, who has a lot of one-person show experience, told me I would have to work very closely with the playwright."

"You know, there are certain things every actress wants to do — a mad scene, a drunk scene, a scene of quiet melancholy — and I was able to ask for all of these. I didn't tell Marty how to write or what to write, but I gave him my reactions: 'I'd love to do that,' or 'I'm scared, but I'd like to try.'"

One inkling of the kind of audience reaction she could expect came when she called her mother and told her she was going to do a show about Gertrude Stein. "That's nice," her mother said and ended the conversation, but later she called back with a disturbing question: "Wasn't Gertrude married to Jules Stein?"

Carroll says she wants audiences that come in without too much advance knowledge. "The show isn't for scholars, critics or experts. They would have packed the house for four nights, and that would have been it." But she does attract a lot of Stein fans, and she is struck at how many there are: "We have truck drivers and housewives coming in



Carroll lost her contractions.

who are devoted readers of Stein's work. But my own interest is not so much in her work as her life and her city — Paris in the 20s."

Branching Out

Nonetheless, Carroll is planning to branch out. "By 1985," she says, "the enthusiastic newcomer to the one-person show tradition that runs from Charles Dickens through Hal Holbrook, 'I hope to have a trilogy — portraits of women from the 15th to the 20th century, beginning with a Spanish woman and ending with Gertrude Stein.'"

"Then I'll be able to do three roles in repertory, one after another through the week, and have a little more variety in my work." She would rather not name the other roles — why give ideas to the competition? — but her enthusiastic description of her Renaissance Spaniard could only apply to St. Teresa of Avila.

"You guessed it," she admits. "What a woman! In today's society, she could have been a president of some corporation like IBM."

PEOPLE: Jones Comeback Wins Country Music Honor

George Jones, Emmylou Harris and Barbara Mandrell took top honors at the 14th Annual Country Music Association awards show. Jones, who has endured a bout with the bottle, divorce and bankruptcy, captured the most honors at ceremonies televised nationally from the Grand Ole Opry House. But the only standing ovation of the evening went to Johnny Cash, who was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame. Jones won the Male Vocalist of the Year award and also was honored for the top single, "The Stopped Loving Her Today." Songwriters Bobby Braddock and Curly Putman, who penned Jones' hit, were awarded the Song of the Year accolade. Emmylou Harris was named Female Vocalist of the Year, and Barbara Mandrell became the third woman in the history of the ceremony to be voted Entertainer of the Year. Jones had undergone an extended battle with the bottle that led to severe financial problems and ended his marriage to longtime singing partner Tammy Wynette. The two have begun performing together again, with Wynette's husband, George Ritchie, playing piano for the duo. The Stiller Brothers claimed the Vocal Group award for the eighth time, while Charlie Daniels and his band were voted the best instrumental group. The top album honor went to the original soundtrack from the motion picture "Coal Miner's Daughter," about the life of Loretta Lynn. She accepted the award for actress Stacy Snook, who sang most of the songs on the album that Miss Lynn made famous.

Former TV "Policewoman" Dickinson helped real Angelenos police officers investigate a case. A wakeful sound of crashing furniture home of her Bel Air neighbor, Herbert Stern, Dickinson police, then helped the down a scantily clad man running from the house. more, said detective Jerry "she turned in a top per as a witness." Clad on shorts, William Tennant, a old film director, was bo investigation of felony v He was released after \$1,000 bail. Stern said awakened by noise at downstairs to find a man chairs, lamps, small table bray and kitchen applia bay window in his living estimated the damage \$5,000.

The highest score in the States among the 57,745 who took this year's ex to qualify as certified p accountants was earned Hoffman, a Rye, N.Y., who had returned to col having three children. She three children, ages 12, 1 "went out" for a lot of b of ice cream," she said. I man, 37, began work at I versty in Pleasantville, N years ago on a master's accounting because she eered that she had never thing to develop talents matics and science that discovered in high sch nation's highest scorer, a man will be honored ne in Boston by the Ame rican Institute of Certified Public tants.

—SAMUEL J.

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